PALMER
is the only high grade tyre;
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV. NO. 39 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
Feb.				
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	...	...
3rd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Feb.				
24th ,,	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

RITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Feb	Pundua	East and South Africa via Mormugao
19th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
22nd ,,	Jaza	Karachi Coasting.

* or later on, arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru	F. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9279	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles,	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr,
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	....	10th May

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	893	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	630	799
Liverpool	600	960	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	943	...	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon.

D 21

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	600
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs.

B28

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUPSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

K. G. KANDADAY & CO.—Sign Board Wall and Scenery PAINTERS RUBBER STAMP makers, HIGH CLASS GLASS DECORATORS.

402, Girgaum, Road,
3139 BOMBAY, No. 2.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062B

WANTED

WANTED.—A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED ELECTRICAL FITTER, Eurasian or Indian, as Train Electric Light Inspector. Must be capable of doing all repairs to dynamos and cells and of reading and writing English. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of certificates to LOCO. CARR and WAGON SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1007

WANTED—A BATTERY ATTENDANT on Rs. 50 per mensem plus free quarters for the Government College, Jubbulpore, from June, 1916. Must have a sound knowledge of Batteries and Henley wiring. Practical experience is essential and should be stated. Applications with particulars of qualifications and testimonials should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

E. G. KILROE,
For Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Central
3201 Provinces.

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN on Rs. 100 per mensem plus free quarters for the Government College, Jubbulpore, from March 1916, to take charge of Power House Plant including battery, pumps, etc., and fan and light installations in about 18 buildings wired on the Henley System. Applications stating the type of engines worked with and with other particulars of practical experience and testimonials should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction Central Provinces, Nagpur.

E. G. KILROE,
For Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
3201 Central Provinces.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality a SUPERINTENDENT for Municipal Primary Schools on Rs. 50 to 75. Only Arts Graduates having some experience of management of Schools need apply. One knowing Marathi and Urdu will have preference.

The applicants should send in their applications stating age and with testimonials if any so as to reach the undersigned before 25th instant.

B. V. DESHMUKH.
3179 Chairman, School Board P.C.M.
Poona City Municipal, Office,
9th February 1916.

WANTED

WANTED.—Hundred Phillips and Co's. shares best rate; at once Apply "N. C. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3184

WANTED.—An office partition by Mackenzie or Wimbridge or Benjamin. Apply to Box. No. 740 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3207

MANAGER OR MANAGERESS for Ceylon Hotel. Moderate linguist preferred. Apply with full particulars to "COLOMBO," c/o Bombay Chronicle. 3216

WANTED—A TYPIST (Shorthand preferred) immediately. Please apply to MOTILAL DEYARAM, 5, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 3191

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED—A DESIGNER for a Local Mill. Must be competent and able to create original and attractive designs. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for the sale of copper ingots, sheets and specially Electrical wires and cables. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3161

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

THOROUGHLY experienced AGRICULTURIST with American training free for employment, competent organizer in revenue and agricultural departments. Excellent credential, communications. "H" "Bombay Chronicle." 3170

WANTED.—At once a qualified COMPOUNDER for the Panchgani Dispensary. Pay Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Free quarters. Apply to:—

SECRETARY,
Medical Officer,
Panchgani Municipality.
3215

WANTED.—On 1st March, a smart, active, single man to act as AGENT and meet passengers at Dehra Dun Railway Station. No objection to Eurasians. Terms are free furnished quarters and Rupees eighty per mensem. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, Agency Hotel, Rajpore (Dist. Dehra Dun). 1006

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—WANTED for 7 months, from 1st April, a RESIDENT SURGEON for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Salary Rs. 150 p. m. and free house and travelling expenses to Naini Tal, Apply to MAJOR T. HUNTER, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.

WANTED.—To purchase, either new or second-hand, a SURFACE CONDENSER suitable for a Cross Compound Steam Engine of 250 Horse Power which works at 180 pounds pressure. A larger Condenser, if this size is not available, will receive consideration. Apply with details and price to Box No. 738 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3187

SEVERAL MISTRESSES are required from the 1st March, 1916, for the La Martinere Gils' High School, Lucknow. Candidates can have all particulars on application to the Undersigned.

B. LINDSAY, I.C.S.,
President, Local Committee,
La Martinere Girls' School, Lucknow.
1009

2ND BN. G. I. P. RY. V. R. CORPS.—Opening for retired Infantry Bandsmen.—E flat Saxaphone, Euphonium, and B flat Bass players required.

Applicants should state age and qualifications. Pay varying from Rs. 15 according to qualifications.

Apply to THE BAND PRESIDENT, 2nd Bn. G. I. P. RY. V. R. Corps, Jhansi. 1008

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furiture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE—Black Oxide of Manganese in large quantity. Please inquire at:—

CHHOTALAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL,
3152 Wadigam, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—SIDDELEY CAR, 18 H. P., 7 seated TORPEDOE-BODY, just undergone thorough overhauling, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,000. An extremely smart looking car, and thoroughly sound. Price Rs. 4,000 no offers, no dealers, and no commission.

W. H. TRAFFORD & Co.,
White House,
3172 Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our new Factory 245 pairs Gent's Tan Box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes, linen lined, bark-tanned soles, handsewn, toe capped, medium narrow toes. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 &10.

Further reduced to Rs. 5 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of PATEL HOUSE Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four bed rooms, a drawing and a dining room and a big verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 3190

THE NOOK.—Bunglow to let from March at Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply sharp to JAMSETJI HORMUSJI MADON, 57, Bazar Gate Fort. 3214

TO LET—MATHERAN "ASHOK-VILLA," opposite Superintendents, fully furnished four bedrooms and drawing-room. For season or whole year. Apply Mrs. MADGAOKAR, Ahmednagar, Deccan 3148

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Pooma, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CHUNILAL HEMCHAND, and his wife NANDKOREBAI have contracted with our client Mr. NOORBHAI ESMAILJEE, for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. All persons, having any claim or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, possession, trust, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazendari tenure and the Fazandars whereof are Harkisondas Narotamdas and Bhagwandas Narotamdas and the annual Fazendari whereof is about Rs. 7-8 per year together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and Milch-Cow stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahaluxmi Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 3327 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 114 (3), 114 (3A), 114 (3B), 114 (3D), 114 (3C), Street Nos. 16B, 16BB, 16BBB, 16AB, 16BBBB, and containing by admeasurement 3602 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by Mahaluxmi Road on or towards the West by the property of Khooma Bhootam on or towards the North by the property of Karsondas and on or towards the South by the passage belonging to these premises and beyond that the property of the Vendors sold to Lilbai widow of Narsi Visram and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors together with the right to carry the drainage of this property through the premises of the Vendors sold to the said Lilbai as provided in the agreement between the Vendors and the said Lilbai dated 18th June, 1914.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1916.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
3218 Purchaser's Attorneys.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WITH reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 96, dated the 26th January, 1916, I hereby notified that the following candidates have been nominated for the above election:—

No	Name.	Address.
1	Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Esq., M.A., LL.B.	129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
2	The Hon. Mr. Narayan Madhav Samarth, B.A., LL.B.	Girgaum Back Road, Bombay (4).
3	The Hon. Mr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, B. Sc (Bom.), M. A (Cantab)	Fergusson College, Poona.
4	Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, Esq., M.A.	31, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay,
and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 15th February, 1916. 3211

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

and

In the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

2nd Dividend of 4 annas in the Rupee.

NOTICE is hereby given that a second Dividend of 4 annas in the Rupee, has been declared in this matter and that the same may be received at the office of the undersigned on and after the 15th March, 1916, or on subsequent days during office hours. Upon applying for payment any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes Deposit Receipts Pass Books or other vouchers of the Bank held by the Creditors must be produced.

Dated Bombay, 14th February, 1916.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Official Liquidator.
3213

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at SECOND BHOIWADA advertised to take place TO-DAY, on account and risk of the mortgagor Jethibai, wife of Dayabhai Virji, is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, the 1st March.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT CHIKALWADY, TARDEO.

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Jeewannai, widow of Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by and under the final Decree for sale dated the 16th day of October 1911, made in Suit No. 802 of 1905 Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction (Jeewanai widow v/s. Manordass Luchimondas and others) and pursuant to the direction contained in the said Decree Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land situate lying and being at Chikalwadi, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to Collector's Bill 5,839 square yards or thereabouts but found to contain on recent admeasurement 5,812 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 105, 106, New Nos. 13612, 13613, Old Survey Nos. 114, 116, and New Survey No. 1/7030 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Damodar Kallanji on or towards the west by the property of Nusservanji Maneckji Petit on or towards the north partly by the property of Jagmohandass Vandravandass and partly by that of Jetha Ludhor and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Jugmohandass Vandravandass and partly by that of the said Nusservanji Maneckji Petit and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3743 (4) Street No. 8 A Tardeo Road and are now in the possession of the receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Baboola Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hussainally Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December, 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective days and at the respective times mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 1.

FERGUSEN ROAD PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

FIRSTLY: All that piece or parcel of foras freehold now Salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousadn eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts, bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parcel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowan, partly by the property of Rajoo Babaji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gowan aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusroo Muncherji Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Babajee, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundary, partly by the property of Mahdowrao Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, on or towards the East partly by the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacent ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.

CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, on or towards the West by the Ateshberam, or the Fire Temple of Framji Cowasji Banajee on or towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sullemanee Boaras, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Joosub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed, and on or twoards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.

BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward No. , Street No. but uncalled-for.

LOT NO. 4.

MODY STREET PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.

BUNGALOW AT BAND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office, at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND YARN WASTES.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Century S. and W. Co.'s Ltd. Mills, near Elphinstone Road Parel, on account of the concerned:—

About 96,700 lbs. of cotton and yarn wastes, such as card fly, 20s, dirty card fly, dropping No. 20s, dirty frame clearer, dirty roving waste, top roller waste, dirty oily cotton, oily hard waste, sized ends long and short, weaving good and dirty sized good sweeping, reeling and winding sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery should be taken within four days from the date of sale otherwise that deposit shall be forfeited.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd..)

a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey arab, aged, quiet in harness.

By order of Mr. Dhunjishaw Merwanji Contractor, the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 1294 of 1915 (Dhunjishaw M. Contractor v/s Peerojshaw J. Patel and ors.) by the High Court's Order, dated 27th January, 1916.

1 rubber tyred bicycle wheels cance shape victoria with a grey waler horse.

1 4-cylinder Belsize torpedo body motor car.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSE AT PEDDAR ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with outhouses.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow, with outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Peddar Road containing by admeasurement 3,979 2/3 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 22-26, Ward No. 3483 (1) and under Collector's Old No. 456, and New No. B/2425, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 3/7122 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Hunsraj Pragji, on the West by the property of Mr. Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on the South by the property of Mr. Dattobhoy Ebrahim and on the East by Peddar Road, and the said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

The bungalow is most substantially built on the latest sanitary principles fitted with electric lights throughout and most centrally situated absolutely open to West with large verandah at the front and back. It consists of one large drawing room, one large dining room, six large bedrooms with dressing and bathrooms attached six stalls for horses and accommodation for 4 carriages or motors, one large godown and eight servants quarters.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES PLAYING CARDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Austro Boneschi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Cawasji Patel Street at Godown No. 12 the following:

About 60 cases Italian made Playing Cards label marked "Great Mogul."

A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, WITH OUT-HOUSES, AT GILDER LANE, FORAS ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises on account of the concerned the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground forming a portion of a larger piece with the messuage tenement or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Gilder Lane without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,152 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 62, New No. D/13581, Old Survey No. 92, New Survey No. 1D/7010, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2825 (1a), Street No. 1A, Gilder Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hirjibhoy Dossabhoy Shroff on or towards the South by the property of Bai Navazbai D. Bharucha, on or towards the West by the said Gilder Lane, and on or towards the East by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT ABOUT 75 BAGS SINGAPOORI SAGO-FLOUR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Shivji Gordhan at his own Pedhi at Katha Bazaar Vadgadi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Hassanally Canji.

1 Lot about 75 bags Singapoore Sago Flour.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery on the next day.

P. S.—Bags can be seen at Wadi Bunder near Bodki Tanki at the godown of Shivji Gordhan.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th February, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Unserviceable Stores at the Government Telegraph Stores at Mazagaon, will take place on FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), sharp.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the juncion of the Nanabhai Lane and Hornby Road, and next to the West End Watch Co., in the premises lateiy occupied by Messrs. W. H. Thorns and Co., (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neat polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy and low chairs, English rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies' writing tables, book stands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing table, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty cloth baskets, umbrella stands, hat stands, verandah benches, office clocks, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glass and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of an English gentleman proceeding Home, including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th February at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company, Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed Goods and Sweepings such as Bags of Cotton Seed, bags of wheat, bags of tilly, bags of linseed, bags of javari, bags of harda, bags of ground nut seed, bags of dry chillies, bags of bajreo, bags of rai, bundles of gunny bags, baskets of bangles, bags of iron bolts, bundle of coir rope, bundles of iron bars, bundles of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYE AND CHEMICALS, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT FUR ANILIN-FABRIKATION, BERLIN, EX-PRIZE VESSEL "GUTENFELS."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., acting in accordance with the orders of H. M.'s Procurator in Egypt at Alexandria, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1916, and FRIDAY, the 18th instant, if not concluded on THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their Office, the undermentioned goods ex-prize vessel "Gutenfels" the same having been condemned for sale by the Prize Court at Alexandria.

Black.—Fast blue black H. A. S. (otherwise known as Zambesi black), Columbia black E.A. Extra (full jet black shade): Columbia black 74555, Renown black A. I. (Zambesi black B. H.)

Violet.—Methyle violet R, Heliotrope 2 B.

Greens.—Tannin green 56597, Columbia green G, Columbia green.

Yellows.—Columbia yellow, Chrysophemine G.N.M. Primuline.

Blues.—Indole blue, Victoria blue B. (Basic).

Reds.—Mauaima fast red (otherwise known as brilliant fast scarlet M.F.R. fast to acid), Scarlet R, Magenta large crystals, Carthamine H A. S. (otherwise known as Resoline B), Columbia fast red F. Columbia fast scarlet 4B concentrated, Acetopurpurine 8B, Benzo-purpurine 4B, Brilliant fast scarlet M. F. R., Congo C. dark, Superior red (Delta purpurine 5 B.I.M.)

Chemicals.—Sodium sulphide, concentrated 60/62 per cent., Aniline salt, Toluylene Diamine Base P, Sodium nitrate, Beta Naphtole, Bags of sulphate of Alumina.

Sulphur Dyes.

Blacks.—Black 2 B Extra S, black A.W. Extra.

Greens.—Green 2 G.K. extra strong 60/100.

Blues.—Blue L extra.

For Perfumers.

Oil soluble red and yellow in bottles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), EACH DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TOYS, LEATHER GOODS, JAPANESEWARE, ANTIMONYWARE, LACQUERED WARE PERAMBULATORS, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of Feb., 1916, and the following days, if necessary at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction in the shop at "Oomrigar Buildings" opposite the Crawford Market (where the goods have been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the owner, the entire stock-in-trade of fancy goods etc., comprising:—

Fancy toys, games, drums, skipping ropes, dolls, flush toys, soft toys, leather ladies' hand bags, writing cases, inkstands, pin cushions, calendars, English money purses, cigarette cases, collar boxes, table mirrors, timepieces, photoframes, albums, antimonyware, Japanese tea sets, cups and saucers, lacqueredware, electric pocket lamps, perambulators, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction room at Green Street opposite Bank of Bombay, furniture, etc., by order of the concerned such as almirahs, clothes press, sideboards, dressing tables and chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, writing tables with drawers and cupboards, easy chairs, dining chairs, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, brass floor lamp, cash boxes, deed boxes teapoys, benches, iron double cot complete, picture frames, looking glass, bentwood chairs, old China vases, crockery ware, iron safes, jewellery such as gold watches, rings, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45
AND DURING THE WEEK 6-45.
(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30 p.m.)

Another Splendid Cinema Bill:
The world famous drama

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON

Mr. George R. Smis' filmatised masterpiece which is drawing large houses, as it did recently in England and America. It depicts the vicissitudes of a gentleman who, disowned by his father, was forced to make his own way in the world.

The greatest film favourite,
WIFFLES A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY!!

His former sweetheart is not as rich as later acquaintance, so it is a case of "Off with the old love and on with the new."

Another real screen farce.
"DIVORCE FOR TWO"

A comic version of a domestic situation showing how quarrels between husband and wife can make home unhappy and give opportunities to lawyers to make money through such a situation.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
by the last mail

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT
The 10th, 11th & 12th Episodes of
THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX
The Greatest Mystery Story of all Time.

The Gaument Graphic.
Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, honoured with the title of L.L. D. and his home life.
CHARLES CHAPLIN. CHARLES CHAPLIN

TIME: 7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.
Telephone No. 1882.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
Wednesday, 16th February, 1916
at 9 p. m.
SHARADA

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
Absolutely the Finest Best and Biggest Serial film ever shown in Bombay.
11th and 12th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of "The Clutching Hand Story."
ALSO
5th Drama of WHO PAYS? SERIES.
ENTITLED
"UNTO HERSELF ALONE"
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
TIME—: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 NIGHTLY.
IN SPITE OF ENORMOUS COST OF OUR PROGRAMME.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.
BANDMANN VARIETIES COLOSSAL ATTRACTION.
for a short season only.
THE PROVEANIE TROUPE (6)
A clever and refined troupe of Trick Cyclist from the Coliseum London. Including Hubert The Champion Trick Cyclist of the World, and Almer the Smallest Girl Cyclist.
See the great Patriotic Tableaux on Bicycles.
THE FILM VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SPY-DRAMA.
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
The most popular play since the war started. The production of this comedy-drama did more than anything else in England to bring home the danger of the "Enemy in our Midst."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Continued success of
CHARLES HOWITT AND
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S SEASON.
LOOK OUT FOR NEXT SATURDAY'S MATINEE, 4-30
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
Another screaming farce,
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
A newly-married couple who have had no chance of going away for their honeymoon are pestered with endless visits from relatives. Eventually Mr. Smith plots with the cook to produce bad food, and a domineering old aunt is driven from the house by it. Miss Stanbridge makes a great hit in the part of the Cook-Lady-Recruiting-Sergeant.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30.
In response to numerous requests
"EAST LYNNE"
A sentimental drama showing the disaster that befell a woman who yielded to temptation through unreasonable and unfounded jealousy.

FRIDAY AT 9-30.
THE PRODIGAL SON.
The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 4-30.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
A beautiful drama which has taught the world a great moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

SATURDAY AT 9-30.
Haddon Chamlers Charming Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre, London,
PASSERS-BY

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Instructions for booking best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8.
All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE, BUT CAN BE ASSURED IF NOTICE IS GIVEN AT THE BOOKING OFFICE DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL.

EXCELSIOR.
FRIDAY, FEB. 18th at 9-30 P.M.
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
MONS. ROBERT CHAIDRON,
BELGIAN CONSUL
will introduce
MONS. ROBERT WOUTERS
Of the 117th Battery, Belgian Army, who will deliver an illustrated lecture on the fighting in Belgium from the Seige of Liege to the Battle of the Yser showing views taken on the battlefields of Termonde, Malines, Dixmude and Louvain, being present in all these terrific engagements.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
Has kindly consented to preside on this occasion.
Proceeds will be given to the Belgian Relief Fund.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to all Seats.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

HAVE YOU MISSED THIS
QUEEN OF ALL THE SERIALS
which daily draws a flock of people from each and every side of Bombay
TO THE
OLYMPIA CINEMA
and which has now become a pass word in each and every Family, Clubs and Bars, etc. ?
The Universal Serial
BROKEN COIN
7,000 Feet. 3rd Instalment.
Featuring Grace Cunard, Francis Ford and Eddie Polo.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of.
Geo. GORINGE, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A. (Lond.)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director:
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY. NO 1.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Simla and Mussoorree hills and a few falls occurred in Central Provinces and on the Coromandal coast, the chief amounts being Mussoorree one inch; Chakrata and Dehra Dun three quarters; Pendra and Cuddalore a half.

Forecast:—Local falls of rain in Upper Assam and north Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Karachi, Mount Abu and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in Kathiawar and Gujarat; day temperature is below normal in Central India West and at the inland stations of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.26in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in the northern half of the reporting area and lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal in the south-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess at Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the latter area.

A few showers are likely in Baluchistan and possible in the south-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 14th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	63.2	49.4	90	..	5.10	—3.26
Do. (14th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	72.6	57.4	67	..	2.73	—0.08
Do. (14th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	71.4	61.4	66	..	4.79	2.28
Do. (14th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67.8	44.7	70	..	0.13	—0.86
Rawalpindi	59.2	38.8	93	..	3.04	—2.99
Lahore	65.8	46.3	93	..	0.93	—1.45
Hissar	69.6	44.2	94	..	0.26	..
Ambala	67.7	47.1	89	0.05	0.84	—3.23
Delhi	72.0	48.3	82	..	0.26	—1.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.5	50.1	75	..	0.07	—1.13
Mainpuri	75.3	49.0	76	..	0.11	—1.88
Jhansi	79.5	53.2	54	..	0.26	—1.05
Cawnpore	75.4	52.8	93	..	0.12	—1.38
Allahabad	72.1	51.0	87	0.06	0.38	—1.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.3	48.6	61	..	..	—0.72
Karachi	75.8	55.8	48	..	0.18	—0.87
Ajmer	76.8	51.2	62	..	0.05	—0.90
Jaipore	75.0	49.2	76	..	0.12	—0.88
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	61.6	46.6	29	..	0	—0.81
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.2	47.9	62	..	0	—0.34
Dwarka	78.0	59.7	68	..	0.19	—0.31
Veraval	79.2	57.1	44	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	80.0	45.6	20	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	81.0	48.4	61	..	0.01	—0.42
Surat	85.3	62.9	45	..	0	—0.31
Ahmadabad	85.5	55.9	24	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	82.6	48.6	31	..	0	—0.38
Neemuch	73.9	51.2	34	..	0.08	—0.53
Indore	77.9	46.1	50	..	1.01	0.30
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	74.9	57.3	86	0.02	0.40	—1.49
Saugor	79.1	53.4	54	..	0.28	—1.38
Hoshangabad	81.9	52.8	57	..	0.37	—1.03
Khandwa	84.1	50.3	40	..	0.82	—0.19
Akola	88.4	56.4	37	..	1.74	—0.18
Amraoti	87.8	62.8	63	..	0.51	—1.10
Nagpur	86.6	62.2	84	0.26	0.19	—1.41
Chanda	89.5	69.7	62	..	0.62	—0.91
Raipur	85.4	64.6	73	..	0.41	—0.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.5	66.3	61	..	0.09	—0.46
Ratnagiri	82.9	66.6	41	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	84.0	60.8	73	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	85.4	66.4	87	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	50.1	31	..	0.16	—0.64
Ahmednagar	84.3	52.5	35	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	85.8	55.1	63	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	90.6	68.6	43	..	1.27	—0.22
Bijapur	89.1	68.3	45	..	0.43	—0.50
Belgaum	85.3	58.5	54	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	84.4	56.6	34	..	1.32	0.70
Nizamabad (Indore).	90.9	68.6	60	..	0.88	—0.07
Hyderabad	85.1	63.1	80	..	0.79	—0.60
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.9	70.1	73	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	87.3	70.7	81	..	13.29	6.99
Cochin	87.9	72.9	71	..	8.84	—0.04
Colombo	88.9	74.2	85	..	27.84	5.52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.4	66.3	83	..	20.73	14.24
Bellary	89.6	65.4	72	..	7.28	5.05
Cuddapah	91.5	69.8	72	..	9.44	4.70
Madras	86.7	75.5	79	..	21.24	1.12
Bangalore	84.3	63.8	81	..	3.60	—0.03
Coimbatore	89.6	69.3	79	..	6.76	1.62
Trichinopoly	91.0	71.8	80	..	12.87	4.37
Negapatam	85.2	76.5	78	..	21.23	—4.71

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 15th February 1916 was 30.112 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,22,061-8; Thana Branch, Rs. 500; Mrs. David (prize at "At Home"), Rs. 10; Mr. Mahomedali Karimji, Rs. 51; M. K. Gokhale and Co. (monthly), Rs. 5; per Mrs. Williamson, proceeds of fancy work sold during January), Rs. 251-12; the Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 150; Proprietors of "Hindi Punch," Rs. 64; per Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Rs. 100; per Major F. de B. Hancock, Porbandar:—(Porbandar State for January Rs. 500, People of Porbandar State Rs. 51), Rs. 551; Bombay Chapter No. 18, Rs. 75; Mrs. W. S. Sharpe, Rs. 20; Mr. A. Turner Laing, Rs. 1,000; Barsi Light Railway Employees Anna War Fund, 3rd instalment, Rs. 60; H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Rs. 1,500; Byculla Club, 10th donation, Rs. 250; Bombay Cricket Week, balance, Rs. 7,301-13-10; Thakore Keshrisingji of Ambaliars, Rs. 100; Mrs. Odhavji, Rs. 10; Mr. B. Hagem, Rs. 5; Mrs. Hopkins, Rs. 8; per Mrs. Nigel Paton, Rs. 27; Mr. Rustam K. Albless, Rs. 30; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 50; A. B., Rs. 5; Miss Wingate, Rs. 10; East Khandesh Branch, 15th instalment, Rs. 1,527; Mr. M. M. Travedi, Songadh, Rs. 3; Bilaspur War Fund (monthly), Rs. 40; Mrs. M. N. Pavri per Mrs. S. D. Panthaki, Rs. 15; per 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 10; collected at Juvenile Garden Party at Commercial Gymkhana, Rs. 20; Satara Branch, Rs. 253-13; per Assistant Political Agent, Rajkot:—(Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S. Rs. 30, Mr. P. J. Mehta Rs. 10, Sundries Rs. 32), Rs. 72; Proceeds of Carnival held at the Skating Rink on 29th January, Rs. 1,575; Mrs. Strong, Rs. 5; Amount presented to H. E. Lady Willingdon after the State Banquet at Jamnagar, Rs. 16,217; X. Y. Z., Rs. 150; East Khandesh Branch, 16th instalment, Rs. 830; per 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 10; Mrs. Strolley, Rs. 5; Mrs. Shellim, Rs. 100; and per Mrs. Harold, Rajkot:—(Mr. E. Maconachie, I.C.S. Rs. 100, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot Rs. 750, Rajkot Gymkhana Rs. 40, Mr. H. Kotak Rs. 15, K. S. Gumansinghji of Malya Rs. 10), Rs. 915. Total Rs. 6,55,963-14-9.

A number of gifts in kind from various ladies and gentlemen in the Presidency have also been received.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATOR COLABA.

Bombay 14th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	..	29.938 Inches.
Temperature of Air	..	74.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	64.6 ,,
Dew point	..	58.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.593 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	0.4 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	..	81.5 ,,
Minimum do. do	..	66.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NNE.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do do.	..	191 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER.		
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	15	m 8	52	23 6	15	m 3 57	21 3
		10	21a	26 6		m 3 24	18 2
Wed.	16	m 9	47	24 4	16	m 4 27	20 4
		10	43a	27 3		m 3 44a	17 6
Thur.	17	m 10	28	25 3	17	m 4 54	19 5
		11	14a	27 11		m 4 21a	16 10
Fri.	18	m 11	5	26 1	18	m 5 20	18 7
		11	40a	28 5		m 4 55a	16 4
Sat	19	m 11	40	26 10	19	m 5 46	17 9
						m 5 28a	16 1
Sun.	20	m 0	6	28 8	20	m 6 12	17 1
		0	14a	27 5		m 6 0a	16 2
Mon.	21	m 0	33	28 9	21	m 6 38	16 7
		0	49a	27 8		m 6 31a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
,,	15 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,,	16 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 39m.
,,	17 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,,	18 (Friday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,,	19 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,,	20 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 41m
,,	21 (Monday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 41m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916	January 28d.	6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	Fbruary 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	,,	,, 11d.	3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	,, 19d	7h.	58-6m a.m

GERMAN SMOKE TRICK.

DESTROYERS' ATTEMPT TO TRAP BRITISH STEAMER.

The British steamer Lambert arrived at Helsingborg on Jan. 25 after an exciting voyage. The captain said that owing to the vessel's draught he could only keep a couple of hundred yards inside Swedish territorial waters. Off Fasterbo two German torpedo-boats suddenly appeared, steaming close behind him. The torpedo-boats emitted a thick suffocating smoke, evidently by means of compressed air, which smelt strongly of sulphur, completely enveloping the steamer. The object, doubtlessly, was to force the steamer out into international territory.

The Lambert, nevertheless, kept her course until a wind sprang up, clearing away the smoke. At this juncture the Swedish torpedo-boat Castor rushed up. Her commander, Prince William of Sweden, the second son of the King, sternly ordered the German away. They reluctantly obeyed.

INVALUABLE for your
'HEALTH'S SAKE.
WILKINSON'S
Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.
HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON TRADE IN 1915.

ALL-ROUND ADVANCES IN PRICES.

The cotton trade has gone through the most awkward and the most critical year which it has had to face since the time of the American Civil War, says "The Times." The conditions have been quite abnormal. Many problems for which there was no precedent have had to be solved; many new difficulties have had to be overcome.

A year ago the price of mid. American cotton was about 4¼d. per lb. Its price gradually advanced, though there were many fluctuations, and by September it had become 6d. per lb. At the end of the year it had advanced to 7½d., or 3d. per lb. more than 12 months ago.

A SMALL AMERICAN CROP.

The causes of these advances are easily explicable, though they were very difficult to foresee or to guard against. In the early months of the war the suspicion grew that the supplies of cotton would be much heavier than the demand. As time went on the fact that this was a mistaken notion became clearer and clearer, especially after the news spread that many planters were discarding cotton-growing for other branches of agriculture. Then an old danger cropped up again—namely, that the supply of cotton once more might become inadequate to meet the demand, seeing that the world continued to go on wearing cotton goods much as usual and Governments, confronted with the task of clothing largely-increased armies, found that some classes of coarse cotton goods suited their purpose very well. In these circumstances it was disquieting to learn from the United States Department of Agriculture in December that its estimate of the cotton crop of last season, not including linters, was only 11,161,000 bales. This is very poor in comparison with the "record" crop in 1914, 15,966,000 bales, and does not stand well alongside the crop of 14,157,000 bales in 1913 and 13,703,000 bales in 1912. The decline which took place in Texas, Georgia, Oklahoma, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi accounts fully for the rising price.

OTHER CROPS.

At the same time, the Egyptian crop is not expected to yield over 5,000,000 cantars, and even with what is left over from last year this is not an excessive supply. To make the situation even worse, the Indian crop has been reduced by one-fourth in comparison with that of the previous season.

LOSSES OF SPINNERS.

Having to deal with raw material which was steadily rising in price every month and nearly every week, spinners were in a perplexing position throughout the year. The only section of them who did well were those who were engaged on the coarse counts which home and other Governments needed for the purposes of the war. An examination of such balance-sheets of companies as are available shows that more than half the concerns worked at a loss, and that if losses and profits were pooled the balance of the whole would be on the adverse side. Too much importance, however, should not be given to this calculation, as many limited companies which are known to be highly prosperous do not publish balance-sheets, and there are many affluent private concerns.

Being a speculative trade, wholly dependent on the growth of a sensitive plant in tropical regions, the financing of the cotton industry is bound to be conducted on safe lines. In good years it is and has been for generations the custom to build up substantial reserves, and the wisdom of this practice was never more clearly demonstrated than now. Thanks to this policy the dividends of cotton-spinning concerns have not suffered as much as might have been expected. Their maintenance at a decent level, so far as it has been accomplished, has made great inroads into reserve funds. Taken on the whole it may be said that firms which were strong 12 months ago disclose no weakening of their position, and firms which did not weather the first burst of the war storm without injury have suffered further losses.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacturing industry is much more difficult to describe than the spinning industry. It presents such wide diversities that it can hardly be dealt with accurately in general terms. Blackburn is the largest of the cotton manufacturing towns, and in that borough in normal times about 15,000 male operatives and about 23,000 female operatives are employed in the cotton mills, earning about 45,000 a week, an average wage per person of £1 4s. During last year the male operatives in the town have never in any week numbered 13,000, and they were below 10,000 during September, October, and November. In the same months the women operatives, normally over 23,000, varied between 19,000 and 21,000. Wages were down rather more than £10,000 a week.

DECLINING OUTPUT.

For practical purposes the decline in output may be calculated at 20 per cent. all round. And the handicap which Blackburn has had to endure may be regarded as typical of all the manufacturing towns throughout the populous cotton area. About one-third of the men have gone; there has been some shrinking among the women, and many mills have been closed.

HIGHER WAGES.

Along with other working people the cotton operatives found an advance in the cost of living soon after the outbreak of war and made an application to their employers for higher wages. The spinners and card-room workers, who generally lead in these matters, were again first in the field. They were met with prompt refusal of their demands on the part of the employers, who contended that the state of trade did not warrant them in adding to their expenditure. Reference of the matter to the Government, however, ended in a 5 per cent. increase being granted. The weavers also applied for an advance and they also were met with refusal in the early stages of their negotiations. They persevered, however, and after much hesitation in their case also the employers granted a 5 per cent. advance, which came into operation with the new year.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

Differences of opinion on wages questions were the only serious ones which affected the relations between capital and labour during the year. The trade union leaders, at an early date, saw the necessity of relaxing some of the usual regulations which prevail in the mills, and the employers have not been slow to express their appreciation of the easing of the situation which has thus been brought about. Throughout the year there has been full employment for all competent operatives and for far more than could be found. In most mills some of the machinery which the managers would have liked to see in operation has been idle in consequence of the shortage of skilled labour. Perhaps the section of the trade whose absence has caused the greatest inconvenience has been the piecers in the spinning mills. For the most part they are young people, in the process of training to become minders, and they have been swept into the Army in large numbers. In this respect the Bolton district has suffered exceptionally.

Representations about the crippling of the efficiency of the cotton industry have been made to the Government from time to time, not, however, with any marked success. The claim put forward on behalf of the trade has been that as the shipping of textiles is the largest of our export trades, and does more than any other trade to correct international exchanges, the Government should check the depletion of the cotton mills of male labour. To a considerable extent women have replaced men in charge of machines. Without their help the trade would have been in an infinitely worse position than it is.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The home trade has been exceptionally good throughout the year. Money has been more freely distributed than usual, and an exceptional amount has been spent on cotton clothing. The home trade, however, represents only about one-fourth of the full industry. If the British cotton trade were dependent on British markets alone the mills would have to close when they were one-fourth of the way through the week—that is, at noon on Tuesday. The other days of the six they are working for the export trade to all parts of the world, India and China in particular. A year ago both these huge Eastern markets were well bought, and as prices have been on the upward grade ever since they have been exercising the greatest care as month followed month. They looked, no doubt, for a turn of the financial tide before they made up their minds to contract for large new supplies, and they have looked in vain. The longer they waited the worse the position grew.

PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

Not only did cotton advance in price, but everything else connected with its spinning and manufacture—coal, leather, labour, mill furnishing, and a host of other necessaries. It is not an exaggeration to say that cotton goods could be bought in January, 1915, at about one-half the price which has to be paid for them in January, 1916. The excessive existing rates are being paid and a large amount of trade is being done, for there is no finality in these matters, and the operators in Peking, Calcutta, and Cairo have no assurance that high as are the prices which they are now asked, even higher demands will not be made upon them if they are guilty of further delay. A serious handicap to all trade throughout the year, and especially to Eastern trade, has been the grave shortage of dyes. It is generally admitted that our dependence on a foreign country for a vital part of the equipment of Great Britain's greatest export trade has been a serious mistake and one which should be remedied at the earliest possible moment.

Our shipments of cloth for the 11 months ending November 30, 1915, amounted to 4,374,695,300yd., against 5,479,839,600yd. in 1914. The reduction in the takings of India during the same period amounted to no less than 750,000,000yd., and there were smaller exports to China of over 200,000,000yd. The demand throughout the year for most outlets was very restricted. Owing to the Government taking over many boats shipping was scarce and freights decidedly dearer.

There has been a gradual improvement in our foreign trade in yarn, but the destination of exports is very different to pre-war days. For the 11 months ending November 30 we shipped 173,343,300lb., against 168,561,800lb., in 1914. An increasing trade was done for France, especially in coarse counts, and a larger turnover transpired for Holland. According to an analysis of the stocktaking results of 66 spinning companies for the 12 months ending November 30 last prepared by Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall, of Manchester, the profit on share capital, after allowing interst on loans and depreciation, was less than 1 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON FEDERATION.

In former years this review has contained an allusion to the work of the International Cotton Federation for promoting international interests in the industry. The organization is still in existence, and there is no danger of its falling into ruins. Some day it will again be of supreme use, though whether the delegates from Germany and Austria will be allowed to participate in its affairs as they have done in the past remains to be seen.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	160
" " Imports	37,000
Mid. Americans	8.11+ 4
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.80+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Mar. ..	11.95
May ..	12.19
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Mar. ..	11.70
May ..	11.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	37,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Feb.	7.91	+2
Feb.-March	7.87	
March-April	7.85	
April-May	7.83	
May-June	7.81	
June-July	7.78	
July-Aug.	7.76	
Aug.-Sept.	7.64	+1
Sept.-Oct.	7.51	
Oct.-Nov.	7.45	
Nov.-Dec.	7.41	
Dec.-Jan.	7.37	
Jan.-Feb.	7.32	

Liverpool, Feb. 15.

Estimated Sales ..	Nil.
Total Imports ..	21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Jan.-Feb.	7.29	No change.
Feb.	7.87	
Feb.-Mar.	7.83	
Mar.-Apl.	7.81	
Apl.-May.	7.79	
May-June.	7.77	
June-July.	7.44	
July-Aug.	7.72	
Aug.-Sept.	7.62	
Sept.-Oct.	7.48	
Oct.-Nov.	7.42	
Nov.-Dec.	7.37	
Dec.-Jan.	7.33	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Feb.	7.87—2
Feb.-March	7.83—2
March-April	7.81—2
April-May	7.79—2
May-June	7.77—2
June-July	7.74—2
July-Aug.	7.72—2
Aug.-Sept.	7.62—1
Sept.-Oct.	7.48—2
Oct.-Nov.	7.42—2
Nov.-Dec.	7.37—3
Dec-Jan.	7.33—3
Jan.-Feb.	7.29—2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	11.75+13
May	11.93+13
July	12.03+12

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.80
" " Fully Good ..	5.95
" " Fine ..	6.10
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.24
" " Fully Good ..	6.38
" " Fine ..	6.53
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.25
" " Fine ..	6.55
M. G Broach Good ..	7.50
" " Fully Good ..	7.65
" " Fine ..	7.80
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.75
" " Fully Good ..	5.90
" " Fine ..	6.05

+5

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Total Amount to be offered during sale	60,000
Vicanere First white highest	Not
" " " lowest	Quoted.
" ordinary " highest	15½
" " " lowest	12
Candahar First " highest	16
" " " lowest	15
" ordinary " highest	14½
" " " lowest	13
Bicanere White highest	14
" " lowest	12

Tone is Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 14th.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	26,000
" " to Continent ..	12,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	11.93+1
Futures at New York May ..	12.15+1
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.00—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchgd.	11.62
Futures at New Orleans March unchgd.	11.65
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.94—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bill	4.76
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	26⅞—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
" " " " 6 "	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on— Calcutta Rs. 1,65,000 @	1/4 5/32.
Bombay Rs. 6,30,000 @	
Consols 2½%	58⅜—⅛

Unchgd.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

Rupee Paper 3½%	54+¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜ unchgd
Government Securities 3%	69½
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. unchgd.	28.00

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 14th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88 3/16—1/16
4½% 1925—1945	£96 15/16 unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 12th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Value	82

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-March	19/7½
July-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi Feb. March	19/9
July-September, Nominal	18/4½
Fine White Java, C. & P. Calcutta Feb.-March	21/9
July-Sept. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Feb.-March	21/10½
July-Sept. Nominal	20/4½

London, Feb. 14th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheats.	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,960,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	67/9
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. Sailer	67/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February	68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Scarce.	
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers	84
Calcutta Linseed Feb.-March Value	83
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers	74

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	77/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull Sellers	£14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£126 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M.B.	£105¾+2¼
Copper Braziers	£140
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£27-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-15-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Feb.-Mar.	19/7½
July-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	19/9
July-Sept. Nominal	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	21/9
July-Sept. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	21/10½
July-Sept. Nominal.	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March Value	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	3/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The market to-day has ruled rather easier, rates being about Rs. 2 lower than those of yesterday.

No business of any importance has been reported.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal, 214¼.
Fine Akola, 261¼.
Good Broach, April, 285-12.

Messrs. PATEL BROS.' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	287	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	221	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	228	216	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	217	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	245	241	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hingunghat	279	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	279	..	..	"
M G Akola Khgm., ..	262	..	..	"
Do. ..	265	..	..	May. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M G. Broach	288/9	..	..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	272	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	282	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	302	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	304	"
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	303	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	280	April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	273	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	302	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "within Terms, i.e. inclusive of 6 seers per bale of tarefactions allowance.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 15th, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
"	..	..	..	..	..
"	235	223	214	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	226	214	..	March
"	..	231	219	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	206	..	Ready
"	..	218	..	..	March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226	..	Ready
"	..	240	228	..	March
"	..	243	..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	244	..	Ready
"	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	268	..	Ready
"	..	..	..	..	..
Comra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	258	250	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	..	..	..	..
Karanja (M.G.)	..	260	252	..	Ready
"	..	260	252	..	March
"	..	263	..	..	May
Ocmawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	282	254	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	263	..	..	March
Foolgaum (M.G.)	..	265	257	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	..	..	March
"	..	269	261	..	Ready
"	..	271	..	..	March.
Nagpore	..	276	268	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	278	..	..	March.
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	276	268	..	Ready
"	..	278	..	..	March
"	..	280	277	..	Ready
Broach (M. G.)	..	283	280	..	March
"	..	289	..	285	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	235	223	..	Ready
"	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	275	April/May
"	..	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th February, 1916:—

Cotton	22,792 Bales
Wheat	4,273 cwts
Linseed	1,740 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	437 "
Ginjellyseed	3,217 "
Groundnuts	5,545 "
Castorseed	8,013 "
Rice	2,169 "
Myrabollams	2,545 "
Cottonseed	8,316 "
Gram	821 "
Joowar	1,790 "
Maize	51 "
Barley	7,230 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:— T.-T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T.-T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. March.
Banks' Buying Rates:— Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready,	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. 15th Mar.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	19½
60 d-s Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	190½
Do. Yokohama	152½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-15-0
Australian Do.	25-3-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-3-0
English Dragons	15-6-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak but subsequently gathered strength. Business on a very large scale was recorded in them and they fluctuated between the limits of Rs. 342½ to Rs. 352½.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 490.

Jamubhai changed hands at Rs. 440. Standards were placed at Rs. 1,050 and Rs. 1,055.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,315 but closed at Rs. 1,305.

Centrals kept unchanged at Rs. 2,065 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,547½.

Currimbhai at the close declined to Rs. 233½. Indian Deying and Bleaching to Rs. 141½, and Indore Malwas to Rs. 262½.

Pearl Mill shares were placed at Rs. 330.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares opened at Rs. 835 but at the close stood in demand at Rs. 842½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,120.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 221½ but closed at Rs. 223 (sellers).

Tata Iron and Steel shares improved to Rs. 117½. Deferred opened at Rs. 347½, declined to Rs. 342½ but after touching Rs. 352½, closed at Rs. 350.

Gujarat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 99.

Shivrajpoors declined to Rs. 212.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Owing to good inquiry business in Government Paper was done at advancing rates and a lot was placed at Rs. 84 7/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 954.

(Continued from Column 6.)

M. B. Kaisha; 2,000 cwts. castorseed, M. B. Kaisha; 5,985 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 6,100 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Alexandrata (s) 300 bales cotton K. Devchund & Co.; 200 bales cotton. Gaddum & Co.

Favegnam (s) 1,000 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Alexandrata (s) 400 bales cotton K. R. Kayam & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Porto de Alexandrata (s) 500 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 301 cwts. gum ghutty, E. Nowroji & Co.; 20 cwts. cardamoms, E. Nowroji & Co.; 401 cwts. gum karaya, E. Nowroji & Co.; 200 cwts. gum mamra, E. Nowroji & Co.; 100 cwts. gum sheraj, E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta (s) 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 39 cwt. gum arabic N. M. A. Poonawala, 10 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 127 bales cotton H. Baignath & Co., 200 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 110 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 94 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 275 cwts. myrabolams, N. C. Bhesania & Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons & Co.

Malta (s) 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 111 cwt. raisins Chungtai, 350 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 200 bales cotton twist C. Bomanjee & Co., 275 cwt. myrabollams M. Doongersee, 20 cwt. rapeseed D. S. Siganporia, 403 cwt. myrabollams L. Hurjiwan.

Bombay Maur (s) 200 bales cotton yarn M. B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton twist S. Baldevdas, 750 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 500 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co., 800 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 800 bales cotton yarn C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 128 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton T. Nishamatsu & Co.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. B30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15.

Salsette	Armitage	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15.

Barrowmore	Doran	Hull
Saigon Maru	Yamamati	Kobe
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Baron Minto	Gonday	Calcutta
Obra	Davey	Calcutta

The following steamer entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer:— Lady Macealum for Colombo

The following steamer received Port clearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer:— Clan Maclean for Calicut

Feb. 15.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. steamer Arabia which connected with the steamer Salsette which left Bombay on the 31st ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Monday, the 14th instant. All well.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nagoya with the outward Mails of the 4th instant passed Suez at 7 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia (outward bound) passed Suez on the 14th and is due to arrive at Bombay about noon on the 24th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Aden, with the English mails and passengers. The Salsette left the Bombay harbour for Aden, the same afternoon with the English mails and a few passengers on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Pensilva:—The steamer Pensilva, 2,713 tons, Captain F. E. Michell, sailed on Tuesday for Hull, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Baron Minto:—The steamer Baron Minto, 2,896 tons, Captain B. C. Gondey, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain H. Davey, left Bombay harbour on Tuesday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain A. Williamson, will sail to-day for Calicut, in ballast.

Tuesday, 15th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rinaldo	Jordan	J. F. & Co
B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & S. Katunga	Forsyth	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Ilwen	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Reimer	Lemostre	T. M. & Co
K. Porto-di-Alexandretta	Tonguyo	M. Italiana
M. Forfar	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Streathern	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Arum	Kent	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Pandua	Andresen	M. M. & Co
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
6 Favignana	Galeleo	M. Italiana
8 Benlarig	Hatle	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Streenblane	Lanton	W. & A. G. & Co
16 Glenmay	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
3 Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
4 Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
5. Kashmir	Stone	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Kowait	Wilson T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

IMPORTS.

Feb. 15.

S. S. Querimba from Mauritius, Agents M. M. and Co.—136,959 bags sugar, 10 baskets pine apples, 800 bundles mats, 1 case confectionery.

S. S. Bombay Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—221 cases camphor, 2 cases paper, 5,550 bags sugar, 17 cases nickleware, 6 cases leather goods, 8 cases soap, 14 cases glass chimney, 27 cases enamelware, 36 cases glass tumblers, 424 cases porcelainware, 100 cases wood tar, 2 cases cotton thread, 200 bags starch, 1 case umbrella furniture, 123 bales shirting, 79 cases 2,000 rolls earthenware, 1,493 bags rice, 100 casks sulphate of iron, 85 cases green copper, 25 cases clocks, 100 casks green copperas, 20 cases glass feeding bottle, 350 cases beer, 2 cases insect powder, 41 cases magnesium chloride, 1 case zinc chloride, 7 cases bamboo sticks, 17 cases perfumery, 232 cases glass bottles, 121 cases spun silk yarn, 3 cases glass bangles, 95 bales cotton drill, 92 cases cotton goods, 57 bundles dry ginger, 100 drums red lead, 8 cases glass mirror, 1 case lead, 50 cases zinc, 1 case old copper, 1 case old bronze, 2 cases, old brass, 8 bags coffee, 37 bundles gum benjamin, 6 cases 10 bags gambier, 29 cases gunnies, 2 cases lead dross, 532 bundles rattans, 18 cases quinine, 29 bags pepper, 17 bags nutmegs, 14 cases mace, 63 packages 54 rolls matting, 273 cases pine apples, 1,854 bags sago flour, 782 bags betelnuts, 25 casks alum, 50 bundles 160 pieces lumber, 1 case preserved ginger, 3 cases cigars, 7 cases aniseed oil, 64 cases chinaware, 50 chests 606 cases tea, 125 bales hemp, 843 casks cement, 845 pieces timber, 37 cases biscuits, 38 cases cakes, 47 cases canned fruits, 30 cases milk powder, 100 cases cassia, 2 cases silk piece-goods, 1 case provisions, 3 cases carpet, 10 cases peppermint crystal.

EXPORTS.

Februard, 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kastunga (s) 700 cwts. raisins, E. Nowroji & Co.; 20 bales cotton yarn, Morarjee Goculdas, S & W Co., 1,840 cwts. saltpetre, S. Rowji & Co.; 850 cwts. kismiss, S. Rowji & Co.; 250 cwts. kismiss, H. Baldeudas; 1,175 cwts. kismiss, R. Jewandas & Co.; 1,353 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 350 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 353 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode & Sons.

Katanga (s) 500 bales hemp H. Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 446 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 225 bales hemp, G. Veerji & Co.; 21 bales cowhides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 6 bales calf skins, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 bales cowhides, A. & E. H. Mahomed; 13 bales goat and sheep skins, A. & E. H. Mahomed; 216 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidina & Co.; 70 cwts. gum arabic, J. Nurbharam & Co.; 255 cwts. cuttle fish, A. Cassam; 18 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 33 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 118 cwts. turmeric, G. H. Bundally; 118 cwts. turmeric, E. Sewjee; 70 cwts. eurmeric, R. Dhamjee; 205 cwts. m. o. p. shells, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, P. Meharally & Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, G. B. Hirjee; 60 cwts. cashewnuts, N. Kassam; 171 cwts. gum karaya, R. Damjee & Co.; 1,250 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 34 cwts.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 2nd Day.
Seamen Mechanics' Institute, Prof. N. Fraser's lecture on "China Old and New," 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-10 p.m.
H. E. the Governor returns to Bombay from Kathiawar.
Opera House, "Why Smith left Home," 9.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 17.

Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" to members, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall. Last Day for receiving Pictures.

FRIDAY February 18th.

Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 p.m., Belgian Soldiers' illustrated lecture on the fighting in Belgium, presided over by H. E. the Governor.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

LADY SCOTT'S AT HOME.

Lady Scott being unable to hold the "At Home" and Drawing room meeting, for which invitations were issued for February 17th at her house, Mrs. Sheppard has kindly undertaken to hold the party at her bungalow, Harkness Road, the same date and hour.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

Feb. 16.

Fort.—Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 19th:—

Sergt. R. Ellis and Lce.-Corpl. F. C. Spencer.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles &c.

Parades.—"A" and "B" Troops will parade as follows:—

To-day Wednesday 16th Inst. at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend). Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle, swords and bandoliers.

Thursday 17th Inst. 6-15 p.m. Sword Exercise for all members at the Riding School. Dress. Mufti, swords slung on waist belt.

Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Will parade at the Riding School for rifle drill:—

Friday 18th Inst. at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki rifles and bandoliers.

Enrolment.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop:—

Trooper Arthur Rowland Wilkinson.

Salsette. Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 19th February:—Sergt. R. C. Lowndes and Lce Corpl. H. E. Jones.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m. at the Camp Riding School.

Parades.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade at the Camp Riding School as follows:—

To-day Wednesday 16th Inst. at 7 a.m. Class for N. C. Officers.

Friday 18th Inst. at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise. All members will attend.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

A. R. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 16.

29. Billets.—"F" and "H" Coys. will parade at Church Gate Station on Friday February 18th at 8.50 p.m. and proceed to Billets at Santa Cruz under coy. arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys.

31. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Casuals any Coy. Thursday February 17th.
"G" Coy. Tuesday February 22nd.
"G" Coy. Thursday February 24th.

All men in above Companies must complete their musketry on above dates. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

32. Transfer.—No. 6899 Lce.-Corpl. L. Prescott, is transferred from "K" to "F" Coy. in the rank of Volunteer from this date.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or Equipment will be issued from Quarter Master's Stores during March.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 15.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No. 65—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 13th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 66—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Wednesday, 16th instant, at 7 a.m., for 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
Saturday, 19th instant, at 7 a.m., for 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice will take place on 19th March, 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a Medical Certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

BATTERY DRILL.

Sundays:—11 a.m. at Factory Gate.
Fridays:—4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

GUN DRILL.

Wednesdays:—6 a.m. at Factory Gate.

There will be a parade in Uniform on Sunday the 20th instant.

Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding.

No. 70—Strength.

The undermentioned are struck off from dates stated:—

No. 256 Sapper C. O. Rogers from 10-2-16.
No. 251 Sapper A. Wilson from 14-2-16.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be an Officers' Meeting at Headquarters on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening from 6 to 7-45 p.m

March—Carry On ..... Hume
Entr-Acte—Sweet Briar ..... Squire
Selection—Harry Lauders Songs ..... Hume
Valse—Epigramme ..... Gung
Serenade—Birthday ..... Lincke
Selection—Il Travatore ..... Verdi
Piccolo Solo—The Woodland Songster ... Hume
Two-Step—Hitchy Koo ..... Pether.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

A BURNING ACCIDENT.

Elliahjabai, a Beni-Israil girl, aged twenty-two, residing at Jacob's Circle, was cooking in her house on Monday, when her clothes accidentally caught fire and she sustained burns all over her body. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

BENEFIT CONCERTS.

The Grand Concerts, recently given, in aid of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital and the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund at the Royal Opera House and the Town Hall, have resulted in nett proceeds of Rs. 3,566 and Rs. 1,400 respectively, which have been duly handed over to the respective charities.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this League a public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered this evening at 6-30 in the Hall of the League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Fort), by Swami Devanandji on "Yoga Philosophy and Its Study." Dr. J. K. Daji will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. It was resolved to retain the services of Mr. M. S. Bharucha, Land Manager, Mr. Howison, Engineer's Accountant, and Mr. Khudabux N. Griffith, Secretary's cashier, who have attained the age of fifty-five.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAILS

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Salsette, which arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday brought the mails of the 28th ultimo, and about 200 passengers on board. She also brought the mail bags which had missed connection at Marseilles, with the s.s. Malta owing to mishap to the Postal Special in France. The Holland mails which the Malta did not bring on Saturday last are also come by this mail.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

One hundred boys belonging to the Young Men's Hindu Association Night School, the Ideal Seminary and the Madhavrao Rokde School were taken on a trip to the Vihar Lake on Sunday the 13th February 1916. The party got down at Kurla, where they were served with tea and refreshments and then proceeded to Vihar Lake. The boys were given a sumptuous dinner in a grove in the open and were afterwards taken to and were shown the working of the Bombay Water supply. The party started to return to Kurla after taking tea and refreshments in the afternoon and arrived at the Victoria Terminus in the evening. The party was escorted by Messrs. A. S. Wagh, J. M. Thakore and a few volunteers of the Social Service League for the arrangements of the trip.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CUT WIFE'S THROAT

Pittoobai, a Hindu woman, residing with her husband, Luxman Devoo, at Mahim, was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, suffering from superficial wounds on her throat, alleged to have been inflicted by her husband. Enquiries, made by Superintendent Coxen, show that there had been frequent quarrels between the husband and the wife, in consequence of which the latter used to go away to her mother's house at Carrol Road and stay there for a few days. The husband was annoyed at this, and, it is alleged he threatened to kill her. A few days ago they again quarrelled and Pittoobai went away to her mother's house. Luxman followed her there on Monday and told her to take away her things. She accompanied him to his house, where he asked her to light the end of a piece of coir rope to enable him to light his "cheelam." Pittoobai sat down to do so, when, it is further alleged, Luxman put the other end of the rope round her neck, pulled her down on her back and tried to cut her throat with a piece of hoop-iron, which had been ground to the sharpness of a blunt knife. In trying to save her throat, she received cuts on her hand. Neighbours went to her assistance, seized Luxman and handed him over to the police.

MOTOR FATALITY.

SWEEPER WOMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Bhikhibai, a municipal sweeper woman.

The evidence showed that the deceased and another woman were working on the Esplanade Road in front of the Bombay Club. She was filling a basket with sweepings, when a motor car, driven by Mr. John Rodocanachi, came up. The car was crossing the road from Treacher's towards the Gresham Building. Just opposite Ditmar's, some two or three men were seen standing by the kerb. Mr. Rodocanachi blew his horn, and, it was alleged, the men stepped leisurely on to the side walk, and just then the deceased seemed suddenly to rise. She was either screened by those men or suddenly stepped off the side walk, and before the car could be completely pulled up, the front wheel knocked her down and went over her, death resulting in a few minutes.

Mr. Rodocanachi said the occurrence was quite unavoidable as he did not see the woman until the car struck her. He was travelling about three or four miles per hour only, as he was just about to pull up at Victor's.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ANNIVERSARY OF MR. GOKHALE'S DEATH

The anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale's death will be observed at the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society, on Saturday, the 19th February. Friends and sympathisers of the Society will, it is understood, be requested to take part.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

RESULTS OF JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The results of the Justices' election of their representatives on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, were declared yesterday. There were seventeen candidates for the sixteen seats allotted to the representatives of the Justices.

The following were the candidates, of whom the first sixteen have been declared elected. Of the successful candidates, all are sitting members of the Corporation, except Mr. R. D. Hughes, who now comes in.

		Votes.
1	Mr. Meyer Nissim	378
2	The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy	375
3	Major W. Glen Liston	364
4	Mr. N. V. Mandlik	359
5	Mr. Pherozeshah C. Sethna	357
6	Mr. C. V. Mehta	353
7	Dr. R. T. Nariman	347
8	Mr. Cowasji Jehangir	344
9	Sir Dinshah Petit	340
10	Mr. J. A. Wadia	337
11	Mr. Byramji R. B. Jejeebhoy	337
12	Mr. Mahomed H. Lalji	331
13	Mr. Gulamhussein C. Ibrahim	326
14	Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker	311
15	Mr. Kasamally J. Peerbhoy	303
16	Mr. R. D. Hughes	299
17	The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji	274

BOMBAY HOUSING ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when the paper, read on a previous occasion by Mr. S. S. Talmaki, came up for discussion.

Mr. B. Motiwala suggested, among other things, that the Association should start a quarterly, wherein the papers read and the discussion could be published, and that they should consider schemes for the poorer classes side by side with those for the middle classes suggested by Mr. Talmaki. The Saraswat scheme had been successful because it had received important concessions from the City Improvement Trust, and the speaker enquired whether similar concessions would be made to other such societies.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative to the enquiry.

Sir V. D. Thackersey said that he saw that each would-be tenant was required to contribute one-third of the cost of his residence, the two-thirds being subscribed by outside. He thought the scheme would be a success if the would-be tenant supplied two-third and the outside one-third. There was also the need of money being advanced at a cheap rate.

The Chairman said Government had assured them that any definite proposal with facts and figures, if placed before them, would be considered. He hoped bodies like the Social Service League would take interest in such schemes.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN OF DHARAMPORE.

The death of Mr. Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar, Diwan of Dharampore State, took place yesterday evening at his temporary residence near New Queen's Road, from a protracted illness, at the age of fifty-seven years. After a brilliant University career he joined the Elphinstone High School as Head Master, and gradually rose to the posts of Vice-Principal and Principal of the institution as an acting incumbent. Then he became acting Oriental Translator to Government, and subsequently he was permanently appointed Diwan to the Dharampore State, which post he occupied to the end of his life. For a number of years he was Joint-Secretary of the Pathare Prabhu Seminary. He leaves behind him to mourn his loss his widow, one son, Mr. Mothabhai S. G. Jayakar, Assistant Collector of Income-Tax, a daughter, Mrs. Sonabai R. Agaskar, and a wide circle of relations and friends. His funeral was largely attended.

INDIAN STUDENTS DETAINED IN GERMANY.

Of the language scholars, no less than four, Mr. A. H. Mansur Ahmed Mr. T. C. Roy, Mr. Todar Mall, and Mr. A. Siddiqi, were studying in Germany when the war broke out, and are still detained in Berlin, Bonn and Gottingen. Steps have been taken, not without success, to communicate with them and to transmit funds through neutral agents, and it is believed that they are continuing their studies without much serious inconvenience. Their scholarships are being continued for the present in one or two cases where they have expired. Mr. G. A. Mahamadi, an Indian Technical Scholar, who was visiting factories in Germany on his way home to India, was stopped at Hamburg and detained there for some time. He was, however, able with the help of friends to make his way into Holland, and returned to England safely in December. Other Indian students in considerable numbers were staying or travelling in Germany in the summer of 1914 on their way to join Austrian Lloyd steamers at Trieste. A few were able to get out of the country, but the great majority, it is feared, have been detained. Representations have in many cases been made through the Foreign Office, and the good offices of the American Embassy enlisted on their behalf. In some cases money has been remitted through neutral agencies, and it is hoped that most of them have been saved from grave discomfort. Efforts have not been spared to secure information about them and to forward news to their families in India.

THE LATE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

SYMPATHY FROM INDIAN DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

The General Secy. of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India wrote to the Secy. of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute America, on 22nd November, 1915, as under:—

"The Executive Committee of this Society in a meeting held yesterday recorded the following Resolution of sympathy, appreciation, and condolence and asked me to forward it to America."

Resolution:—"Begs to record its deep sense of sorrow for the untimely death of Dr. Booker T. Washington who used to take great interest in the depressed classes and who used to send messages of sympathy to this Society and that his death is a loss to the cause of the submerged class and that his life is an example to all who work for the uplift of the down trodden humanity."

In forawrding this Resolution I am also sending my personal condolence and sympathy to the relations and colleagues of Dr Washington. It was only last year that I had the honour of hearing from him. As there is a very great community of interest between his movement in America and this Society, we naturally felt much mutual sympathy. And I had not the least suggestion that that chord of sympathy would be so soon broken asunder. As an admirer it would be my sacred duty to keep the memory green in this country and to induce sympathy for a movement for which he spent himself so nobly. May also his colleagues and successors keep fresh those relations of sympathetic interest and goodwill which Dr. Washington has established with this Society in India."

REPLY FROM TUSKGEE INSTITUTE.

To this message the following reply is received by the Genl. Secy. D. C. M. Society of India on 14th February, 1916:—

Tuskegee Institute, Albama U. S.
January, 4th., 1916.

My dear Sir,—It was a great consolation to us to have your letter enclosing the resolutions adopted by the members of your Society in appreciation of the life of Dr. Washington who literally wore himself out in the service of humanity and for the cause of human brotherhood and the advancement of his race.

The very name of your Society suggests a close and sympatetic bond between your purposes and the purposes for which Dr Washington and the Tuskegee Institute have struggled. Everywhere and in every country there is always the "Depressed" element and as you perhaps know, the coloured race in America is regarded as it's depressed element.

I very much hope that the printed matter we are sending you under separate cover, will reach you safely. We are sending the Memorial Number of the Tuskegee Student together with other printed matter which we thought you might be interested in. Mrs. Washington and the family join me in this word of thanks to you and the members of your Society.

With cordial regards and fraternal greetings, I am,—Yours, etc.,

EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

At to-day's share market the bazaar dealers were still abstaining from operating freely in jute mill shares, apparently apprehensive of a war tax being imposed on mill profits and a consequent drop in share values. Business was on a smaller scale than usual and market closed with an easier feeling in evidence. Outside jute mill shares there was no feature of any interest. Following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 346, 342; Auckland (ord.) 155, 156, 154; Barnagore (ord.) 85, 85/8; Delta (ord.) 388, 385, 383; Empire (ord.) 24/8, 24, 24/2; Fort Gloster (ord.) 352; Fort William (ord.) 114, 115; Gondalpara (ord.) 452, 455; Gouripore (ord.) 377, 379; Hooghly (ord.) 36; Kamarhatty (ord.) 315, 315/8, 314, 313, 312/8, 311; Kankanarrah (ord.) 393, 394; Kelvin (ord.) 356 to 358, 353; Lawrence (ord.) 230, 231; Northbrook (ord.) 23/8; Standard Prefs. 102, 103.

Tea:—Grob (ord.) 60.

Miscellaneous:—Dunbar cotton 5 per cent debentures 88, Great Eastern Hotel 135.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent, was quoted at Rs. 85/2 to 85/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 85/6 to 85/8.

CALCUTTA TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

A return of the Department of Statistics shows that the arrivals by rail into Calcutta for the week ending the 5th February 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915 increased in case of rice (3,852 tons as against 3,429 tons last year), hides and skins (1,200 tons as against 871 tons) and tea (879 tons as against 106 tons) and decreased in the case of wheat (933 tons as against 2501 tons), coal and coke (61,585 tons as against 94,588 tons) and raw jute (16,394 tons as against 19,918 tons).

Taking the same periods into account the exports of gunny bags by sea from Calcutta, amounted to 7.9 million bags in 1916 as against 8.8 million bags in 1915 and those of jute to 15,026 tons as against 14,340 tons.

The quantity of wheat exported was 1 ton against 41 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

"RAFFLES."

Last night the Howitt-Phillips Company appeared in "Raffles," the most popular and probably the best detective play that has ever been put on the stage. This is not the first time that this Company have appeared in "Raffles" in Bombay and there are very few changes in the cast since the last occasion. We would not call Mr. Howitt's personality an ideal one for the part. To our mind it requires to be played with greater energy and brightness. This was particularly noticeable in the first two acts. But in the later scenes Mr. Howitt played with undoubted power, and succeeded in carrying the audience with him. He was especially strong in the scene with Crawshay the burglar, when by sheer force of will power he cows the man who is holding a revolver to his head. The other parts were all more or less well-played, Miss Godart being particularly good as Mrs. Vidall. The part of the burglar was very powerfully and effectively played, but his stage whisperers would have been enough to raise the dead, let alone a household that was not even sleeping but eating its dinner in the next room!

To-night that very amusing farce, "Why Smith Left Home" is to be pla
We greatly regret to learn that Mrs. Phillips has been obliged to go into hospital on account of a painful throat ailment. We wish her a speedy recovery.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

A POONA SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

In his presidential address at the last Indian National Social Conference in Bombay, Professor Karve referred at some length to his scheme of the proposed "Indian Women's University." Further information on the subject is now available which goes to show that the aims and objects of the University will be: (a) To make provision for the higher education of women through an Indian vernacular as the medium of instruction; (b) to regulate the pre-University education and to formulate courses thoroughout specially suited to the needs and requirements of women; (c) to make provision for the training of teachers for primary and secondary schools; (d) and such other objects not inconsistent with these as may be added by the Senate from time to time.

The University shall consist of (1) the Chancellor, (2) the Vice-Chancellor, (3) the Ex-Officio Fellows, (4) Honorary Fellows and (5) Ordinary Fellows. The number of Ordinary Fellows shall be 60. Of these 30 shall be elected by the electorate (a), 24 by the electorate (b) and 6 by the electorate (c). No person shall be an ordinary Fellow unless he is either (a) an M.A., M.Sc., M.D., M.S., M.C.E., or LL.M. of an Indian or other Universities, or (b) a graduate of more than ten years' standing of any university, or (c) one who is or has been an ordinary fellow of the Indian or other University, or (d) a person of special distinction recommended by the Syndicate of the University, provided every such person has got his name standing on the electoral roll of the (a) or (b) electorate.

Electorates:—(a) Members of the Hindu Widows' Home Association, (b) Graduates of Indian or other Universities or persons recommended by the Syndicate under clause (d) paying not less than Rs. 10 per annum or Rs. 300 in a lump sum to the University, (c) sympathisers who pay not less than Rs. 5 per annum or Rs. 150 in a lump sum to the University,

N. B.—No person shall have his name registered on the (b) or (c) electoral roll unless he has accepted the aims and objects of the University and shall not exercise his right as a voter until he has paid his subscriptions for such period as may be provided for in the bye-laws. No change shall be made in the above rules except with the consent of three-fourths of the total number of the Fellows.

A provisional committee consisting of the persons named below is appointed to constitute the Senate of the proposed University in accordance with the provisions mentioned in the scheme now adopted: Prof. D. K. Karve (Chairman of the Committee); Prof. G. C. Bhate, Prof. H. G. Limaye; Prof. K. R. Kanitkar; Mr. N. C. Kelkar; Miss Krishnabai Thakur; and Mr. M. K. Gadgil (Secretary of the Committee).

BANKURA FAMINE.

Dr. D. N. Maitra of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Hony. Secretary to the Bengal Social Service League, begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of 2nd and 3rd instalments of Rs. 100 each, from Mr. Govindlal N. Thakor, raised through the unremitting exertions of Mr. Wamanrao I. Thakor and his co-workers for the relief of distress in Bankura. The donation of a 100 rupees means the keeping alive of a hundred poor helpless men for one month, or, in other words, saving a dozen men from till the hoped-for end of the distress in September, if there be sufficient rains. The distress is now very acute and becoming more widespread. Bombay's response to the sufferings of the sister-province of Bengal has been very warm and touching and has been very much appreciated.

The Office of the Bombay Committee of the Bankura Famine Relief Fund is opened at the Khatau Makanji Buildings, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Intending subscribers should send in their subscriptions to the Joint Hony. Secretary, Mr. Tapidas D. Sanghvi, at the above address. Also all correspondence should be addressed to the same place.

SKATING RINK.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

The Grand Fancy Dress Carnival at the Elysium Skating Rink last night was a great success. The Rink was brilliantly illuminated and very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. There was a very large number of spectators, and the floor was crowded with competitors and other skaters, a fact which testifies to the ever-growing popularity of this form of amusement and exercise among the public of Bombay. The fancy dresses were of every variety and description. Twenty handsome prizes were awarded for the best historical, original, comical and paper costumes and the best advertisement. The whole function was a brilliant success, on which the management are to be heartily congratulated. A band was also in attendance. The following were the prize-winners:

Best Historical Costumes:—(1) Miss Ezra (Cleopatra); (2) Miss M. Gannon (Sun Toy).

Most Original Costume:—(1) Mrs. Highbam (The Allies Day); (2) Miss P. Bartello (Cow Boy).

Most Comical Costume:—(1) Miss Carter (Hussar Officer); and (2) Mrs. Barrow (Charwoman).

Best Advertisement:—(1) Miss D. Clark (Lipton's); (2) Mrs. Cottrill (Black and White Whisky).

In addition to the foregoing, ten prizes were given away to gentlemen.

Y. M. C. A. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Six ties have been decided in the first round of the Tennis Championship (Singles), arranged by the Y. M. C. A. (Proctor Branch), with the result that Chard, Chaves, Somerville, Chitway, Fennell, O'Niell and Plunkett (Senior) have passed into the second round. This round of the contest should prove of great interest to the members, as these players are in good form and should give good accounts of themselves.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final of the above Tournament V. V. Phadkamker and R. A. Wagle v. T. H. Pruce and C. D. Gunter, took place on Monday evening on the Y. M. C. A. Courts, Queens Road. The match which was expected to be a keen one opened in favour of Gunter and Pruce, the Y. M. C. A. couple, who started off by winning the first two games with apparent ease. Bhadkamker and Wagle, however, came back and the games reached two all. Gunter and Pruce got going again and led by 4 to 2, after which Bhadkamker and Wagle ran out winners of the first set by six games to four. It was a big surprise to most of the spectators when Gunter and Pruce won the second set with six love games. The third set opened with an easy win in the first game by Bhadkamker and Wagle. Pruce at this time was showing signs of weakness, and a lack of combination with his partner. The thorough understanding between Bhadkamker and Wagle who have played together in this tournament for the past four years, was very evident at this stage, and they finally ran out winners of the last set by six games to two, thus winning the tournament for the fourth year in succession.

The awarding of the gold medals and the "Conder" shield by Mrs. Scott to the winners, and the silver medals to the runners up, brought the tournament to a close.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following is the result of the game in the Open Single Tennis Tournament under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club played yesterday morning:—D. D. Markar beat M. Guynan 6—2: 6—2.

The following game is down for decision this morning:—A. D'Mello v. D. D. Markar.

SURVIVAL AFTER DEATH.

SIR O. LODGE'S EXPERIENCE.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes to the 70th birthday number of the "Guardian" his recollections, extending over 50 years, of the religion and science controversy.

"I venture to think", he writes, "that a few excellent and enlightened men among the theologians are going a little unnecessarily far in their most praiseworthy effort to lag behind no longer as a drag on progress. I feel sure that the ultimate position will not coincide with complete rejection of all that has been called miraculous—the intervention in human affairs of intelligences and powers not merely, and in the ordinary sense, human I admit that this step is a great one, for once a step beyond humanity is taken there is no stopping short of the Divine.

"If men are more than bodies, and if memory, affection, and character survive bodily death—as I and many others know that they do—and if telepathy, or psychic communications, by other than bodily organs, is a fact then the gate is opened to a region not exactly beyond the material but co-existent and continually interacting with it.

"Materialists will say that this opens the door to superstition. Very likely, that is one of the dangers to be reckoned with and guarded against, but it also opens the door to a religion acceptable to the intellect as well as to the emotions, a religion not purely subjective and not solely spiritual, but intercalated with life more closely, more widely, more comprehensively than any except the very greatest teachers of old time have surmised."

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In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 16, 1916.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

The "Westminster Gazette" in its issue of the 18th ultimo, published an admirable article, being a "Candid Indian Survey" of the political situation in this country with reference to Lord Chelmsford's appointment as Viceroy. The writer prefaces his article with an historical glance back over the political and social changes that have marked a century of developments under British Rule, commencing with the time when the people, heartily weary of tyranny and misrule, gladly welcomed the British Raj with its ideals of efficient administration. Then in course of time the old scribe class, a characteristic by-product of the *ancien regime*, slowly asserted themselves in the work of the reorganised administration. They were practically the one class of Indians with whom the officials came into daily contact. The writer in the "Westminster" passes a severe, but none too severe, judgment upon this scribe class: "They glided into positions of responsibility and were always humble and servile to their superiors and little tyrants in their own offices. The officials looked down upon them with unconcealed contempt and generalised from the men they knew." The natural result followed. There was no public opinion to influence the official world, and the official world was disdainful of Indians generally, and particularly so of the scribe class. Then the Universities came, and with them an articulate class which had imbibed the lessons of Western liberty. The official world, still absorbed in promoting efficiency, treated the newcomers with somewhat of disdain, with the result that the officials allowed the new currents of thought to take their own course, being too careless to influence it themselves, or be influenced by it. The cleavage grew wider and wider, down to the days of Lord Ripon. Such measures as that great statesman took to give shape and form to the administration so as to enlist popular sympathy with it and to satisfy the new aspirations failed of their object, because the official world was far too steeped in the old traditions of prestige to condescend to let the people do anything for themselves. Thus, Lord Ripon's efforts to placate the educated classes were the occasion for the growth of a fresh crop of grievances, which were sought to be partially satisfied in Lord Lansdowne's time; and Lord Minto gave another instalment of reforms. The popular movement grew, nevertheless, and is still growing in other directions, social, educational and political, and the problem that confronts the Government to-day is one of great complexity and delicacy.

We agree with the writer in the "Westminster" that the Government can no longer afford to live on "shifts and expedients." It must lay down a clear, intelligible policy, or to put it differently, it must adopt and practice a policy which is clear and intelligible to the official as well as to the non-official world. As the writer in the "Westminster" says,—and this in large measure explains the failures of the past,—"the men on the spot are identified with ideas of Government which proved their value in the past and are supposed to be good for all times. Those who are actually responsible for governing the country cling to traditions which are not their own." But while the men on the spot are lost in admiration of a past that has disappeared for ever, public opinion in India is become more and more defined, and more and more impatient. Thus, what is called the Government of India, consisting of the Viceroy, on the one hand, and "the men who owe their allegiance to the consecrated form" on the other, is face to face with a public opinion which cries "Forward!" in all departments of governmental activity so as better to serve the educational, industrial and political progress of the land. Confronted with the new forces of public opinion, the officials have no programme except it be a programme of standing still and not budging an inch. It is in this awkward situation that one realises the true functions of the Viceroy. He is not an official, but a statesman. He is an outsider who is not called upon to identify himself with the vested interests of the official class, apart from the larger popular interests around him. He does not come as the defender of the existing order but the healer, the reconciler, the inspirer of new ideals and new purposes and the creator of new forms. The lustrum that is now drawing to a close has shown how faithfully Lord Hardinge realised the true functions of the Indian Viceroyalty. The writer in the "Westminster" would have the Viceroy guide and control opinion from within, instead of opposing it from without. "The administration goes by precedents and established interpretations. It is for the Government of India to discover causes and apply suitable remedies, to make laws, to lighten taxation, and formulate policy."

In ultimate analysis, even the Government of India must seek popular support. The days of insularity, of the mere efficiency of the administrative system, are gone. The administration, by itself, was the only thing that mattered then; now there are other things beside that matter. It sufficed at one time to sneer at a microscopic minority of intellectuals; but the intellectuals have shown their ability to influence their countrymen at large, and therefore it will no longer do for the Government to isolate itself and to live its own life. Popular movements in India must be met in much the same way as popular movements in England. The chief glory of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty is that he clearly recognised that the popular movements could not be countered by ejaculating the pious formulas of the past. The following is a just appreciation of his Excellency's policy:

He grasped from the beginning that nations, like men, are ruled by sentiment. He made it clear that the just aspirations of Indians would have in him their staunchest advocate. Men soaked in local traditions were in despair about his Excellency. They feared he was loosening the key-stone of prestige and power. The actions for which he was most criticised have proved his wisdom and statesmanship. It is entirely due to his policy that when the war commenced princes and people alike of all castes and creeds, were ready to face the flames of conflict, and have not wavered in their purpose since.

It is the spirit of improvement that is wanted, ability to inspire the officials with his own ideals, and sympathy with Indian aspirations. We agree with the writer when he says that India's hope is that Lord Chelmsford will be such a Viceroy.

LORD HARDINGE'S SUCCESSOR

A CHARACTER-SKETCH OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

BY H. E. A. COTTON, L.C.C.

The proper time to praise a public man is not when he is putting on his armour, but when he is taking it off: and the object of these lines is not to indulge in any sort of fulsome adulation of the noble lord who has been appointed to succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India. But I feel that Indians will naturally want to know something of the man who is to rule over them for the next five years, and as one who is an exact contemporary of Lord Chelmsford, and who has been his colleague on the London County Council since 1913, I venture to put upon record for their information the impressions I have formed of the character and capacity of India's new Viceroy.

Lord Chelmsford is a comparatively unknown figure in public life: and it would be idle to deny that he is a fortunate man. The greatest and most responsible of all the posts in the British Empire has fallen to him while he is still in the prime of life at forty-seven. It is no doubt true that as the son of an eminent soldier and the grandson of a Lord Chancellor his career has been free from the difficulties which beset the ordinary man who is called upon to make his own way in the world. But Lord Chelmsford has not been content to live upon the reputation of his father and grandfather. He did not succeed to the barony until 1905, when he was thirty-seven: and until he was already challenging attention on his own account. Educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, Oxford, he took a first-class in the final honour school of jurisprudence and won a prize fellowship at All Souls, which he held from 1892 to 1899. I can recollect him in addition as an enthusiastic cricketer and as captain of the University eleven. Optimus in cursu quem sequeremur erat.

On going down from Oxford, Mr. Thesiger, as he then was, joined the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar by that Honourable Society in 1893. He is, therefore, a barrister of twenty-three years' standing, and a member of that "lawyer-class" which furnishes certain Anglo-Indian journalists with the theme for constant animadversion and vituperation. As a man of education, he lost no time in interesting himself in educational questions. The London School Board was then the educational authority for the metropolis, and he served upon that body from 1900 to 1904, when he was elected to the London County Council as member for South Kensington. His tenure of service on that body was brief, for he succeeded to the title in 1905, and was in the same year appointed Governor of Queensland. For the next eight years Lord Chelmsford was absent in Australia: but when he returned to England he resumed at once his work on the London County Council of which he was elected an Alderman in March, 1913.

It is of Lord Chelmsford's work on the London County Council during the past three years that I desire more particularly to speak. The man who joins that body must be prepared for labour of the most exacting kind without any of the rewards which public life has, as a rule, to offer. The London County Council does not advertise but it administers the affairs of a population larger than that which inhabits the Commonwealth of Australia. Its members are notoriously overworked. Parliamentary life is the merest sinecure as compared to theirs, and, unlike the members of the House of Commons, they render their public service without remuneration of any sort or kind. It can be said, without hesitation, that there could not be a better stage for the acquisition and display of just those qualities which are demanded for success in the direction of public affairs. Unhappily, nine-tenths of the work of the Council is done in committee, and behind closed doors. The public is ignorant of it, and accepts the good government of London almost as a matter of course.

The interests of Lord Chelmsford quickly gravitated to the Education Committee, which since the passing of the Act of 1904, has been in charge of the education of London's children. I have had the privilege of working by his side: and have always had the greatest admiration for the soundness of his judgment and the keenness of his perception. As a member of the minority, the functions of administrative control have been denied to me. This has not been the case with Lord Chelmsford. The reorganisation of the evening institutes—the continuation classes by which the young people of London are encouraged to continue their education after actual schooling days are over—was almost entirely his work: and the conciliatory manner in which he met and often removed objections was as remarkable as the mastery of detail which he exhibited. I can recall also the quickness with which he used to size up men and women when we were sitting together on the Teaching Staff Committee, which is concerned with the selection of teachers for the schools and the maintenance of discipline. To the cause of higher education in London his service have been equally valuable. Could there be anything of happier augury to India than this record? For the first time she has an Indian Education Minister: and now she is to have a Viceroy whose zeal for education is unmistakable.

I say frankly that there is not a single member of the London County Council, no matter of what party, who is not unfeignedly sorry that Lord Chelmsford is to leave them: and I can confidently add that if he shapes in India as he has at Spring Gardens there need be no misgiving because at the moment of starting he seems to be somewhat of a dark horse. Let Indians remember how little they knew of Lord Hardinge and of Sir Lawrence Jenkins when they were appointed to the high offices which they have filled with such conspicuous success.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Chelmsford.

We publish in another column an appreciation of Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy-Designate, from the pen of Mr. H. E. A. Cotton. Coming from one who is known to possess the same sympathy for this country and to entertain the same liberal views in regard to its claims as distinguished his father, Sir Henry Cotton, this appreciation will be read with great interest by people in India. Mr. Cotton advances no claim on behalf of Lord Chelmsford but that in the arduous work of a London County Councillor he excited admiration by his soundness of judgment and keenness of perception, while he displayed also a conciliatory disposition and a capacity for the mastery of detail. "If he shapes in India," says Mr. Cotton, "as he has at Spring Gardens, there need be no misgiving because at the moment of starting he seems to be somewhat of a dark horse." There is not a great deal in all this, but it is at least gratifying to know that, when working side by side with Liberals in an administrative capacity, Lord Chelmsford succeeded in winning their respect and esteem and a belief in his capacity to make a good Viceroy of India. It is only fair to say that all one hears of Lord Chelmsford from those who have been in personal contact with him is to the good. It is, as we have said before, the character of the appointment and not the personality of Lord Chelmsford that was open to criticism. We sincerely hope that all the promising things that have been said of him will prove to be justified in his work in this country.

The Persia Disaster.

Mr. Harold Smith, on the motion for the adjournment of the House on January 17, brought some serious but, we believe, unfounded charges against those in charge of the arrangements on board the Persia. He said he spent some days on board the Persia, and left her the day before she was torpedoed. During the time he was on the vessel there was no boat drill, and no boats were allotted to the passengers, while no steps were taken to keep the ports and scuttles closed. The edge of these accusations is rather blunted by the explicit statements of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and other survivors of the disaster. Lord Montagu stated distinctly that on the day before the ship was torpedoed there was boat drill. All the passengers and the crew went to their appointed stations, and all the passengers had their lifebelts on. As the ship was not full there was ample accommodation in the boats for every one.

"A Certain Lady."

In his speech the other day to the members of the New English Club at Petrograd the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, alluded to a "certain lady whose name is familiar to you all," who had made an attempt "to persuade Russia that we had already made overtures of peace to Germany." It would do no harm, says the "Manchester Guardian," to tell the particulars about this lady and her audacious attempt. The lady is a Princess Marie Vassiltchikoff, a member of a renowned aristocratic family in Russia, whose name is also borne by a member of the present Russian Ministry. The Princess herself is an ex-Lady-in-Waiting, and is a relation of M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, who is himself a Chamberlain at the Court. She has, however, during the last ten years resided abroad, being, it is stated, the morganatic wife of a Prince of Liechtenstein, a former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Russia. These connections explain her conduct.

Sad End of a Peace Mission.

A little while ago M. Rodzianko received from her a letter offering her services in opening negotiations for peace between Russia and the Central Empires. M. Rodzianko immediately handed over the letter to M. Sazonoff, who in his turn communicated its contents to M. Khvostoff, the Minister of the Interior. The latter himself stated in the Budget Committee of the Duma what followed. Princess Vassiltchikoff, being apparently impatient at the delay, came herself to Petrograd, and took up her abode in one of the first hotels of the city. The police at once got instructions to watch her movements, and in due course she was arrested and sent to one of her estates in the south of Russia, where she is still staying under arrest. This is the whole story, but in the absence of detailed information public imagination had reared up a whole superstructure, and all Petrograd had for some time been full of romours about a conspiracy at the Court to impose upon Russia a separate peace. The frank explanations of M. Khvostoff made an end of the rumours, and Sir George Buchanan's speech has, it may be hoped, effectually buried them.

Indian Women and Education.

The annual conference of the Missionary Union, which has this year been held at Nottingham, has been productive of at least two speeches on India. Speaking on January 15, Miss Whittaker, of the Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital at Lucknow, referred to the present great opportunity for giving India of England's best. How long would it last? Despite centuries of lack of education as we knew it, the men and women of the majority of even the country districts of India were keenly intelligent. Dr. Ethel Douglas, another member of the Mission, noted how English thought and customs permeated the whole of India. A fact that struck her deeply was the continual "watching" of her every movement and even thoughts by Indian women. The girls in India were striving equally with the men for greater knowledge.

Breeding of Cattle in India.

The policy which Government should adopt with regard to the supply of Indian cattle to foreign countries was one of the important subjects which formed the subject of a resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa. The Board considered that the most suitable action would be, not to restrict the export of cattle that are in demand abroad but to maintain pure herds of such cattle in the middle of breeding tracts and to assist breeders in every way to extend and improve their present operations. We hope that due action regarding the latter part of the Board's recommendation will be taken by Government, but it may doubted if anything short of absolute prohibition of export of cattle to foreign countries would remove the general complaint all over the country that the finest stocks of cattle have either died altogether or are fast disappearing. The disastrous effects of this state of things in the various spheres of agricultural economy need not be enumerated. Suffice it to say that, as Dr. Joshi pointed out, during the course of his lecture on the milk problem in Bombay on Monday, one of the principal causes of the deterioration of that supply has been the exportation of good stocks of milch-cattle to other countries, especially, Japan, an evil which, he added, needed to be guarded against.

Agricultural Departments and Co-operation.

Another important subject discussed was the relation between the agricultural departments of the various provinces and the co-operative movement. The Board passed a resolution which, while emphasising the necessity of adequate programmes of general development and of regular allotment of funds, rightly pointed out that in respect of the co-operative movement and of the agricultural and industries departments, the proposal made by the Maclagan Committee on co-operation regarding the appointment of a Development Commissioner was unnecessary and undesirable. For, as they added, the co-ordination of the co-operative movement and the two departments mentioned could be best secured by conferences between existing officials. Such harmonious co-ordination cannot be too strongly recommended but the mere creation of a very costly post whose incumbent would mostly enjoy the luxuries of Simla and Delhi and make occasional tours in distant parts of the country,—without realizing completely the needs of any,—cannot bring about this end.

Erzerum.

Erzerum, one of the forts of which the Russians have now captured, is the ancient Karin, but in 415 A. D. was given the name of Theodosius the Younger, and became the chief stronghold of the Roman Empire in Armenia. The modern title, meaning "Arzen of the Romans", was received from the Saracens. It was captured by the Russians in 1829, but in the last war they failed to take it, though the city was temporarily ceded to them for a material guarantee while peace terms were negotiated. Owing to the elevation,—about 6,200 above sea level,—the cold is extreme, and continues far into the year, so that snow sometimes falls even in June.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

AGE CONCESSIONS FOR AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

A press communiqué says:—The Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to declare that the service in the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, whether as clerk, interpreter or dresser, gives a title to the concessions as to age as specified in the Home Department press communiqué dated October 21, 1915, granted in the case of candidates for the Indian Civil Service and certain other services who have rendered military service in connection with the war.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN WEST.

FURIOUS BATTLE IN ALSACE.

THE ARETHUSA STRIKES A MINE.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE A FORT AT ERZERUM.

A furious artillery battle is reported from Alsace. There has been also severe artillery fighting in Champagne.

Enemy infantry north of Soissons, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to debouch, but were stopped immediately.

South of the Somme a French attack on German works near Frise, occupied some portions of German trenches.

Lord Kitchener has been spending a few days on the Western Front but has now returned to London.

The Russians have captured the Erzerum fort in which an explosion was reported to have occurred, taking many prisoners, six guns and quantities of munitions.

The British cruiser Arethusa has struck a mine off the East Coast. It is feared that she will become a total wreck. About ten men lost their lives.

The loss of the cruiser, Admiral Charner, is confirmed. She was torpedoed on February 8th and sank in a few minutes before the crew were able to launch boats.

Rumanian mobilization will be complete with the calling up of one new class. The Carpathian and Danube defences have been completed.

Further British reinforcements have arrived at Salonika.

Austrians have damaged the priceless sixth-century church of St. Apollinaire at Ravenua. The Pope has appealed to the Emperor Francis Joseph to spare churches.

It is reported that all German liners in neutral harbours have received the cue to make a dash for liberty whenever the opportunity offers.

It is reported that the Government has at present decided against a Ministry of Air and has approved a scheme placing air defence in the hands of Viscount French under the War Office.

A proclamation calling up all single men to the colours, has been issued.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN ALSACE & CHAMPAGNE.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE AN ERZERUM FORT.

FICHTING NEAR FRISE.

GERMAN TRENCHES OCCUPIED.

COMPANY SURROUNDED AND DECIMATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 14.

The communiqué says:—Southward of the Somme a French attack at dusk on German works near Frise occupied some portions of German trenches. A counter-attack was mown down by the French fire.

We surrounded a German company decimating it. A captain and seventy survivors surrendered. We also took other prisoners and a number of machine guns. The enemy's dead were considerable.

In Champagne, in the course of a German attack Eastward of the Tahure-Sommepy road we exploded three mines under the enemy in our advanced elements. His attempts to advance to our support trenches completely failed, but notwithstanding serious German losses by mines and artillery, the Germans remained in the advanced elements.

There was a furious artillery battle in Alsace. German infantry took two hundred yards of a trench, but an immediate counter-attack regained most of the ground.

ENEMY'S MINING ACTIVITY

HOSTILE DOUBLE-ENGINE PLANE DRIVEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

The British communiqué says:—The enemy has been very active in mining south of the La Bassee canal and exploded seven mines in twenty-four hours.

There were eight mine explosions south of Fosse which were preceded by a heavy bombardment and followed by a small infantry attack. A few men entered our front trench but were immediately expelled by hand grenades.

Yesterday there were seventeen air fights. One large hostile double-engine machine was driven down in the enemy's lines.

A German wireless reports that forty British prisoners were captured in the fighting at Pilken. We had eleven missing in this fighting of whom eight are believed to have been killed. These men were lost while pursuing the Germans back into their trenches.

ARTILLERY SUCCESS IN BELGIUM.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.

Last night's communiqué says:—Our artillery in Belgium blew up a munitions depot north of Boesinghe. Enemy infantry north of Soissons yesterday evening after a heavy bombardment attempted to debouch, but were stopped immediately by artillery and rifle fire.

There has been severe artillery fighting in Champagne.

The enemy in Upper Alsace heavily bombarded advanced trenches east of Seppois which we had recaptured at night. We had evacuated positions which were entirely wrecked.

Our artillery in the same region shelled enemy reinforcements attempting to advance in small parties.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON ARRAS.

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 14.—The "Central News" learns from Dunkirk that the German attacks from Arras to Armentieres have been a complete failure, despite the concentration of superior forces.

The enemy is apparently preparing a new offensive in the neighbourhood of Lens. German casualties on the Lens-Arras front from February 4th to 11th were 11,000.

LORD KITCTENER'S VISIT TO WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

Lord Kitchener has been spending a few days on the western front but has now returned to London.

During his visit he inspected various units and was well satisfied with what he saw.

A CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

It is stated that the report of Mr. Graham White being wounded is unfounded.

SIEGE OF ERZERUM

RUSSIANS CAPTURE A FORT.

PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.

The communiqué says we captured the Erzerum fort in which the explosion occurred as already reported, taking many prisoners, six guns and quantities of munitions.

MILITARY SERVICE FOR TURKISH ELDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Porte has introduced a Bill extending military compulsory service to men of fifty.

CAPTURED DIPLOMATS.

RUSSIA'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRADE, Feb. 14.

The Government has decided that the Turkish Ambassador who was captured near Neredje shall be sent to Turkey. The Austrian Military Attache will be sent to Russia as a prisoner of war.

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

"EYE-WITNESS" NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following message dated 13th February, 1916, has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

On 11th February, after an interval of ten days of fine frosty weather another downpour, yesterday the camp was again a quagmire. Arab informants report that a number of the enemy died of cold, exposure and exhaustion during the operations in January. Large numbers deserted and are now wandering over the Pusht i Kuh hills.

Land transport is slow and laborious in deep mud. Commissariat difficulties for the Turks were accentuated by the interruption of river communication at Kut. This necessitates conveyance supplied by donkeys and camel to the enemy's camp from their depot at Shumran, five miles above General Townsend's position.

February 7th and 9th, General Brooking's column was engaged and punished hostile Arabs at Butaniyah near Nasiryah on the Euphrates. The enemy lost six hundred and thirty-six killed. Except for some successful reconnaissance and raids General Aylmers columns on the Tigris have not been engaged since the action on January 21st. Everything quiet here.

RUMANIAN MOBILIZATION.

CARPATHIAN AND DANUBE DEFENCE COMPLETE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

A French wireless states that the Rumanian mobilisation will be complete with the calling up of one new class. The staff has completed both the Carpathian and Danube defences.

MONASTIR FRONTIER.

HEAVY ARTILLERY CONCENTRATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 14. The "Standard's" Athens correspondent says the Germans are concentrating heavy artillery at Monastir and fortifying the frontier.

The Teutons propose to replace Prince William of Wied on the Albanian throne with the support of the Catholic Albanians. A theatrical entry into Skutari is preparing.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Feb. 14.

Further British reinforcements have arrived at Salonika. The French are proceeding further Northward along the railway.

SERBIAN TROOPS FOR SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.

The "Figaro" states that before the end of March 50,000 Serbians from Corfu will be sent to reinforce the Allies at Salonika.

TURKISH WAR COUNCIL

ENVER PASHA AND GERMAN GENERALS.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 14.

It is stated that after the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus a lively discussion occurred in the War Council in Constantinople between Enver Pasha and German generals.

Enver insisted on the necessity of transferring to the Caucasus the Turkish Troops in Thraco and Bulgaria.

The Germans, however, declared that it was essential to keep the Turkish troops in Thrace as the Salonika front was most important.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.

A Bukharest message to the "Times" says that twenty-five thousand German Troops have arrived at Rustchuk and proceeded to Shumla, probably *en route* for Turkey.

RECRUITING PROCLAMATION

ALL SINGLE MEN CALLED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

A proclamation was posted to-day calling up all single men.

VOLUNTARY RECRUITMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.

It is stated that between January 11th and 27th 114,000 unmarried men recruited.

EXTENSION OF MUNITIONS WORK.

DISTILLERIES TO DO THEIR BIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 14.—The "Daily Chronicle's" Parliamentary correspondent says Mr. Lloyd George is taking over all distilleries with patent stills for munition work. Bonded whisky is sufficient for two years consumption.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In view of the increasing demand for alcohol for high explosives the Ministry of Munitions has taken over patent still distilleries.

MINERS' PATRIOTISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Northumberland Miners' Association has circularised its members urging that work must be most regular and pointing out that the economic factor will be the greatest factor in the war.

PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM IN FRANCE.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.

The report on the mission sent to France by the Ministry of Munitions ascribes an enormous increase of output in France to the fact that the one idea animating all men and women alike, is to win the war. This spirit has prevented Labour difficulties and trade-union restrictions are non-existent.

The enterprise and energy of employers are beyond praise. In a word the increase of production is due to one cause alone, patriotic enthusiasm.

The report emphasises the success of female labour.

GERMAN LINERS IN NEUTRAL HARBOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

It is reported that all German liners in neutral harbours have received the cue to make a dash for liberty whenever the opportunity offers.

AIR RAIDS ON ITALY.

DESTRUCTION OF HISTORIC CHURCH

POPE'S APPEAL TO AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 14.

The Austrians have damaged the priceless sixth-century church of St. Apollinare, at Ravenna. The Pope is very grieved and again appeals to Emperor Francis-Joseph to spare churches.

AEROPLANES ATTACK MILAN.

NO MATERIAL DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MILAN, Feb. 14.

Enemy aeroplanes appeared this morning but were fired on by anti-aircraft guns and counter-attacked by Italian airmen. The enemy retired after dropping some bombs. Six civilians were killed and some injured. Material damage was slight.

MILAN, Feb. 14.

Eight were killed and sixty injured in this morning's air raised.

FRESH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 16.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Triviolio and Bergamo without doing any damage and also on Monza where one person was killed and five were injured.

A bomb fell in the enclosure of the Humbert Memorial Chapel.

Six aeroplanes appeared over the suburbs of Brescia but anti-aircraft guns prevented them from approaching the town.

NO MINISTRY OF AIR.

VISCOUNT FRENCH TO BE IN CHARGE OF AIR DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.

It is understood that the Government has at present decided against a Ministry of Air and has approved a scheme placing air defence in the hands of Field-Marshal French under the War Office.

A ZEPPELIN IN TROUBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14.

Zeppelin L20 was observed on the 11th instant, over the island of Manoe, flying very low and slowly. Her engines had evidently been damaged. The airship was steering southward, but a strong easterly breeze drove her westward.

FRENCH MINISTERS RETURN FROM ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.

M. Briand and M. Bourgeois have arrived on their return from Italy.

EXCELLENT RESULTS OF THE VISIT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.

M. Briand in an interview said that he was delighted with his visit to Italy.

The results were excellent.

ITALIAN MINISTERS TO VISIT PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.

A Rome telegram says that Signor Salandra will visit Paris in March accompanied by Signor Barzilai and the Ministers of War and Finance.

A WAITER EXECUTED IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

A Brussels telegram says that a waiter has been executed for the murder of the son of a Belgian officer named Keels.

The execution was apparently connected with the murder of Miss Cavell's betrayer.

BRITISH CRUISER ARETHUSA.

STRIKES MINE ON EAST COAST.

MAY BECOME TOTAL WRECK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Admiralty announces that the cruiser Arethusa, commanded by Commodore Tyrwhitt, has struck a mine off the East coast. It is feared that she will become a total wreck. About ten men lost their lives.

The Arethusa was a vessel of 3,750 tons with a speed of 29 knots. Her armament consisted of two 6-in. and eight 4-in. guns.

CRUISER ADMIRAL CHARNER'S FATE.

TORPEDOED ON FEBRUARY 8TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 14.

The loss of the cruiser 'Amiral Charner' is confirmed. A raft was picked up off the coast of Syria with fifteen seamen on it, though only one remained alive, who said that the cruiser was torpedoed on February 8th. She sank in a few minutes and the crew were unable to launch boats.

The Admiral Charner was a French auxiliary cruiser of 4,000 tons.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SUBMARINE MEMORANDUM.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S DELICATE POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The Government is awaiting developments before deciding on action regarding the Austro-German submarine memorandum. Officials admit that the Government is in a delicate position.

FIRE IN AMERICAN MUNITIONS PLANT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

A fire broke out at the great munitions plant of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York, but only a small building was burned. The origin of the fire is so far unknown.

GERMAN DYNAMITE PLOTS.

PRECAUTIONS IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 13.

Replying in the Commons to the demand for precautions on the frontier in view of the revelations from San Francisco of German dynamite plots, the Minister of Marine said that every precaution was being taken and the Government had received an assurance that the Washington Government would not permit the United States to be made the base for attacks on Canada.

COMMODITIES ENTERING GERMANY.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF BRITISH EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.

"The "Daily Mail's" commissioner in Holland asserts that British efforts to prevent commodities from entering Germany have failed.

He cites the case of butter, of which Great Britain obtained 2,456 tons. in 1915 as compared with 7,940 in 1913 and Germany obtained 36,516 as compared with 19,023.

MORE STRINGENT BLOCKADE ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.

At a meeting in the City under the presidency of Lord Devonport a resolution was passed viewing with grave alarm the enormous quantity of commodities which is reaching the enemy through the North Sea and urging a fuller use of our seapower.

TRADING WITH ENEMY.

WELL-KNOWN GLOVE-MAKERS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.

William Gardiner Rigden William Fownes Rigden and Stanley Rigden, partners in the well-known firm of glove-makers Fownes, have been sentenced at the Old Bailey to a fine of five hundred pounds, twelve months imprisonment and four months imprisonment in the second division, respectively, for trading with the enemy.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES BILL

GOVERNMENT AND MALARIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council of the current session was held this morning in the Council chamber. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. Among the members absent were Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Nawab Syed Mahommad, Mir Asad Ali Khan, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Ghuznavi, Maharaj Kumar Tikari (who is on active service), Mr. Qamrul Huda, Raja Kusal Pal Singh. Among the visitors present were Sir P. D. and Lady Pattani.

At to-day's meeting no fewer than nine members took the prescribed oath of allegiance, they were Sir Edward Maclagan, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. J. H. Cumming, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Dallas, Mr. R. A. Mant, Maung Bah Too, Mr. L. Davidson, Dr. M. N. Bannerjee and Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.

INDIAN TRUST ACT AMENDING BILL PASSED.

After interpellations the Indian Ports Act Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Sir Reginald Craddock moved for the consideration of the Indian Trust Act Amendment Bill which was considered and passed.

Sir Reginald Craddock in explaining the Indian Turst Act pointed out that a number of suggestions had been received and considered by the Government of India who were unable to include them within the scope of the measure. After dealing with the suggestions he indicated that the suggestions would be kept in view when further legislation on the subject would be undertaken and said that there was no necessity of referring the bill to a Select Committee.

Sir William Clark introduced a Bill to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law mendment) Act of 1915. He explained that the object of the legislation was to place on the Statue book the Factory Ordinance which would remain in force for the period of war and six months. The rules of business having been suspended the Bill was passed without discussion.

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES BILL.

Sir Pardy Lukis in moving that the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill be referred to a Select Committee said:—

"My Lord, before formally moving that the Bill which is in my charge should be referred to a Select Committee I should like to express my satisfaction that the replies received from the authorities consulted show such a very large consensus of opinion in favour of the principle of the bill on the part of the educated community both European and Indian whether they be doctors or laymen that I would specially draw attention to the views of that very influential and representative body, the Bombay Medical Union which includes all the most eminent independent practitioners in western India. With very few exceptions the criticisms received have been levelled merely at details. These criticisms will receive the most careful and sympattetic attention on the part of the Select Committee and which we propose to place before the Hon. Dr. M. N. Bannerjee, Chairman of one of the institutions concerned, in order that the views of the authorities of the independent Medical Colleges may be fully represented. That being so it is unnessary that we should deal with matters of detail at this stage but with your Excellency's permission I wish to say a few words as regards the general object served by this Bill about which many misconceptions have arisen. Briefly stated the object of the Bill (which I may remark in passing will apply to all Medical Schools whether Government or independant) is that no teaching institution shall examine its own students but that it shall conform to certain definite standards, shall submit to outside inspection and shall affiliate itself to one or more of the sanctioned examining bodies. The authorities of the schools in question will be able then to seek three different grades of affiliation namely to the licentiateship or membership of the State examining body, the former corresponding to the diploma of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the latter to the old L.M. and S., or they may affiliate to a recognised University for the higher degrees of M.B. etc. The real object of this Bill, therefore, is to improve the status of the independent Medical Colleges, not to destroy them, and I am surprised that anyone who knows my views as regards the importance of improving the the position of the independent practitioner or who is aware of the keen interest I take in the development of independent Medical Colleges, should attribute to me the wish to injure the one or suppress the other. In this connection may I refer the Hon. Members to my speech in the Council on March the 17th 1911, when I said: "Personally I look forward to the day when in every important town of the Indian Empire we shall have a well equipped non-official Medical College staffed entirely by Indians, working in friendly rivalry with the Government Medical College, each institution striving its hardest to show the best results at the University examinations. And I earnestly hope that before my time comes to leave India I may see this an accomplished fact, at any rate in Calcutta and Bombay." My Lord, I still hope to see this dream fulfilled.

On the 7th of last month the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal was granted by the Senate of the University of Calcutta provisional affiliation up to the Preliminary Scientific standard for the M.B. degree and I am proud to think that I was able to play a part in the securing of this desirable result. I hope also that ere long it may be possible to affiliated one of the other independent colleges in Calcutta to the State medical faculty of Bengal.

A SECOND MEDICAL COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

Meanwhile Bombay has received a munificent offer of twelve lakhs of rupees from the trustees of Mr. Gordhandass Sunderdas for the foundation of a Second Medical College in that city to be staffed by Indians not in Government service and to be affiliated to the Bombay University. I trust most sincerely that it may be possible to utilise this very generous gift and that the example of its donor may stimulate the rich and charitable nobility and zamindars of Bengal to come forward with the money which is required in order to place upon a sound footing the independent Medical Colleges in Calcutta to one of which the Government of India has sanctioned a grant of 5 lakhs, non-recurring, and Rs. 50,000 recurring on certain conditions, which will I trust, shortly be fulfilled.

OPPOSITION FROM INDIAN MEMBERS.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, after paying an eloquent tribute to Sir Pardey Lukis, opposed the motion, dissociating himself, however, from those who thought that the Bill was aimed at private medical institutions. Mr. Banerjea objected to the Bill on the ground that it was a contentious measure and as such according to his Excellency's ruling should not be taken up during war time. The papers circulated disclosed strong difference of opinion on the Bill. It was also condemned by Indian public opinion. His Excellency's Government had always extended a sympathetic consideration to Indian public opinion and such being the policy of the Government the Bill should be dropped. Discussing the merits of the Bill, Mr. Banerjea said that it was not wanted by anybody, neither by the Universities nor by the Medical profession, nor by the Indian community. The community would suffer if the Bill were passed. At present there were three classes of Medical practitioners: (a) graduates of Government Medical Colleges; (b) graduates of private medical schools; and (c) lastly out and out quacks. The Bill when it came into operation would cause disappearance of the second class and the quacks would reign supreme, for the number of graduates from Government institutions was limited. Lastly, the matter had to be considered from the point of view of the students, hundreds were every year refused admission as there was no room in the existing institutions. The disappearance of private Medical schools would add to this number and swell the ranks of the discontented.

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar without doubting the excellence of the measure, opposed the motion and prayed that the Bill be held in abeyance.

Rai Sita Nath Roy, admitting the soundness of principle of the Bill, asked for consideration of the measure as it was contentious. He also held that the Bill was premature.

The Maharajah of Nashipore in opposing the motion said that if the Bill was passed into law, private Medical institutions would cease to exist. He also complained of the inadequacy of accommodation in Government Medical Colleges, particularly in Bengal.

Mr. Abbott supported the motion and pointed out that the Bill was urgently needed.

Mr. Rayaningar and Mr. Chariar opposed the motion. The latter spoke at length dwelling on the scope of the Bill and said that the Bill was not merely premature, but uncalled for.

SIR PARDEY LUKIS' REPLY.

Sir Pardey Lukis replying to the debate, said he was not convinced that those who opposed the measure had established their case as far as the principle of the Bill was concerned. In his opinion that was the essential point. He did not admit that the Bill was premature. It was neither contentious. He pointed out that it was a singular feature of the debate that the Hon. Member who represented the Medical Profession (alluding to Dr. M. N. Banerjee) had not spoken either against the principle of the measure or its being referred to the Select Committee. He strongly held that it was dangerous to entrust treatment to men below the rank of hospital assistants and said that if they did not deal with the situation now, it would be extremely difficulty to do it later on.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

MR. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTION ON MALARIA.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea in moving his resolution on malaria said that he felt a personal interest in the question to which the resolution referred. Bengal might be said to be the home of malaria, which had decimated some of its fairest parts. He said that the places once considered sanatoria were now so many plaguespots. Mr. Banerjea cited figures from official records showing that deaths from malaria had steadily risen from 1912 to 1914 and that though the figures for 1915 were not available the Government had said in reply to his question in the Bengal Legislative Council that the death-rate for ten months in 1915 showed an increase over that of the preceding year. He said that when there was an increase in death-rate it was accompanied by an increase of birth-rate. In Bengal this principle was arrested, if not reversed. In the Punjab and the United Provinces a similar state of things was observable. From a military point of view it caused heavy loss. The Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India had said that malaria continued to be the dominating factor of inefficiency in the European army in India. At the Icchapur factory near Barrackpore for making munitions, during the malarial season one thousand men out of three thousand workmen employed were absent on account of fever.

A POOR MAN'S DISEASE.

The question was of vast national importance. It was the poor man's disease. it prevailed mostly in the rural areas. The speaker urged that he was pleading the poor man's cause. It was a preventible disease. It prevailed in England and Italy and these countries were freed by the adoption of sanitary measures. The speaker invited the Government to note the achievements of America in connection with the Panama Canal and of Japan in Formosa. What he regretted was that the Government had not done justice to itself in this matter. Of conferences and commissions they had had enough. While they were talking the death-rate was increasing. The Government of India said in their resolution, to which he had referred, that more than six lakhs of rupees had been spent in anti-malarial operations. But had they contributed to reduce the death-rate? They had a provincial anti-malarial committee in Bengal. They did not meet last year. Their proceedings were secret. There was no annual publication from that body. Nothing was to be gained by secrecy in the matter of sanitation.

Continuing, Mr. Banerjea urged the importance of undertaking operations to improve rural sanitation. He said that the Government should put itself at the head of the sanitary movement and initiate and complete large sanitary projects aided by the local bodies in applying them to local areas. The barrow pits on both sides of the railways should be reclaimed, railway embankments should be suitably dealt with and water-courses attended to.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Sir Edward Maclagan, who followed Mr. Banerjea, said that the Government would accept the resolution and do all in their power to help the local Government in dealing with the scourge. They would issue instructions direct to the Sanitary Commissioners with the Government of India to devote special chapters on his annual report. Dealing with Mr. Banerjea's speech, Sir Edward refuted the idea that the Government had not done enough to deal with the malarial scourage and detailed all administrative measures so far taken beginning with Lord Minto's Malaria Conference. He urged that more time should be given to show the results of the measures and pointed out that several local Governments had issued sanitary pamphlets which clearly showed what measures the Government had taken to deal with malaria.

Mr. Banerjea replied thanking the Government for accepting the resolution

The Council then adjourned to 22nd February.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sir C. Sankaran Nair replying to the Hon. Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur's question regarding the appointment of an official as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, said the answer was in the negative.

Sir William Meyer, replying to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's question regarding facilities for refining gold and silver in India, said no facilities for refining gold and silver were available to the public at the Indian mints. The Government of India were not able to state how far if at all such work was undertaken by private agency in this country.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair replying to the Hon. Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur's question regarding the adulteration of foodstuffs, said: (1) The replies of the local Governments have been received and are under consideration. (2) The Government of India are unable at present to state their intentions regarding the matters referred to in (a) and (b) of the hon. member's second question.

A DELHI WEDDING.

ATTENDED BY VICEROY AND C.-IN-C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The wedding was solemnised at St. James Church here to-day of Miss Beatrice Hamilton Hill, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Hill, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, with Major Henry Kelso Utterson of the Dorsetshire Regiment. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief and all the high officials of the Government of India with the members of their families were amongst those present. The service was fully choral, the church was tastefully dacorated and the gathering was one of the largest and most fashionable that Delhi has seen. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikanir and the Hon. Mr. Currimbhoy were amongst those present at the reception at the house of the Hon. Mr. Hill after the ceremony.

CRIMINAL LIFE OF 44 YEARS.

A KIDNAPPER AGAIN TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Before the Madras criminal sessions to-day Moonuswamy alias Senji, an old offender, was committed on a charge of kidnapping a child and found guilty.

The record of his previous convictions took the court back to a period of 44 years, practically all of which with the exception of a few short spells of freedom was spent in jails. A study of his criminal life revealed his partiality for kidnapping children for that was the offence of which he has been convicted on several of these occasions and sentenced to long periods including transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Ayling observed that the man's career was the most extraordinary one which he had come across and that the only punishment he could inflict on him was transportation for life again.

PARLIAMENTARY OR SERVICE SALARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London February 14.—Members of the House of Commons serving with the forces will henceforth be required to choose whether they will draw their Parliamentary salary or service pay. Apparently both have been drawn hitherto.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

PROSPEROUS SWADESHI ENTERPRISE.

SOUND FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. A. J. Billimoria presided.

The report for the last year has already been published in these columns. The Chairman in laying it before the meeting said:

I am quite sure, gentlemen, that the predominant thought in our minds to-day at this annual meeting of the Bank is the sense of the great loss that in common with the whole country we have suffered by the death of our distinguished Chief. His dignified and genial presence, and the glamour of his name and fame lent a peculiar interest to our annual gatherings that is foreign to the meetings of most joint-stock companies, and to-day, although perhaps like me you all feel that his spirit is in this place, overlooking our proceedngs and inspirng courage and hope in our hearts, we cannot resist a feeling of great sadness and loneliness at the removal of his masterful personality.

Turning to the affairs of the Bank, during the last year, I do not consider it necessary to detain you by any lengthy remarks. I feel confident that considering the great crisis through which we have passed and emerged with renewed vigour and increasing confidence of the public, you will consider the results very satisfactory. You will all agree that in the best interests of our institution it was necessary for the Board to pursue a cautious policy and to conserve the Bank's resources. In spite of these drawbacks the Directors are glad to be able to present a satisfactory account to you of their management during last year, and by recommending the resumption of the payment of dividends so soon, to be in a position to realize the hope expressed by your late Chairman twelve months ago

We all know that the severe financial crisis of 1913 and 1914 gave a set-back to Indian Banking, and particularly caused the failure of the majority of Indian Banks under Indian management. But the Indian Banks that have successfully weathered the storm owing to their honest and capable management are, after the elimination of the so-called Banks which pursued a different policy, bound to succeed as predicted by Lord Hardinge during the darkest hours of Indian Banking when he said "that we should not despair or give way to gloom at the seeming failures of new enterprises, but should believe that in the long run genuine swadeshism is bound to succeed."

I should like to take this opportunity to correct a wrong impression that seems to be prevalent that our Bank is a Parsi Bank. We have three Parsi and three Hindu Directors on the Board, and quite recently we have been fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of a valued Mahomedan colleague in Mr. Azam, and I assure you that the Bank is doing its business without any distinction and with the confidence of all the varied communities of Bombay. We are particularly desirous and anxious to stand by the small honest Indian traders and business people, and we believe that we are thereby carrying out one of the principal functions of a Swadeshi Bank. There seems to be little doubt that the termination of the present war will open up a new page in Indian trade and industries and I feel and hope that we shall be ready to take our part therein.

CAREFUL AND HONEST MANAGEMENT.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy in seconding the proposition that the report be passed said:—

I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition that has been so ably and so effectively put before you by the Chairman. After a period of financial disturbance and depression brought about by causes over which we have had no control, we find ourselves to-day in a position which must, I venture to think, be highly satisfactory to all concerned. During this critical period our Bank has shown that even in infancy careful and honest management will enable such an institution to withstand the stress and strain of unprecedentedly adverse circumstances, and if the shareholders did not get their dividends in those days, it was simply because our Directors wisely advised us, to husband our resources, a procedure in which we cheerfully acquiesced.

Standing before you here to-day, I recall the words of those who proposed and seconded a similar proposition last year, but who, alas, are no longer with us. In moving the adoption of the previous year's report Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whose death we all deeply deplore, told us that he was perfectly certain that although we did not then get a dividend we would get a good one in subsequent years. My deceased brother endorsed this prophecy and assured us that this Swadeshi concern which had followed and fulfilled the best traditions of the mercantile community, was bound to thrive and proper.

Gentlemen, you have seen how that prophecy has been realised. As the financial situation improves we shall unquestionably be able to record still more successful work and it only remains for the Indian mercantile community to extend this Bank the support it so fully deserves.

In conclusion, may I, gentlemen, say one word in regard to the skilful management to which we are indebted for the satisfactory working of the Bank. We are fortunate indeed in having such a capable Board of Directors and a manager who has shown what an Indian of integrity and capacity could achieve under circumstances that have unfortunately brought about a collapse of concerns even bigger than our own.

The appointment of Mr. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam as a Director was confirmed and the retiring directors Messrs. A. J. Billimoria and M. F. Khan were re-elected.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Reuter states that a Belgian wireless announces that the Belgians invading East Africa, attacked the Germans in Lake Kiva region and captured trenches which were afterwards retaken.

There were heavy losses on both sides. Fighting continues.

FATAL AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, Feb. 15.

General Michielsen, commanding troops in Java, has been killed by a fall in an aeroplane in which the passenger and the pilot were severely injured.

The aeroplane was formerly an American hydroplane and had been rebuilt.

VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

It is announced that Viscount Weymouth has been killed in action.

Viscount Weymonth was the heir of the Marquess of Bath. He was 21 years old.

BEQUEST TO A SIMLA HOSPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The late Lieut-General Sir Henry Moore bequeathed Rs. 6,500 to the Ripon Hospital, Simla, for the erection of a ward for hillmen and hillwomen.

MR. HENDERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Mr. Henderson has been re-elected the Chairman of the Labour Party.

SIR HENRY LUCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Sir Henry Lucy is retiring form the staff of "Punch."

MANCHESTER AND FREE TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has rejected the proposal of the directors favouring adherence to the policy of free trade and resisting proposals of protection.

Speakers emphasised that German trade must be excluded and restricted after the war.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

It appears that differences between the Government and shipowners as regards the completion of vessels ready for launching have not yet been settled.

The latter consider that the Government ought to pay the difference between the pre-war cost and the current cost.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Feb. 14.

Queen Mary to-day unveiled the Florence Nightingale memorial in St. Paul's.

The Primate, the Lord Mayor and other prominent personages were present.

SHORTAGE OF FREIGHTS.

NILGIRI PLANTERS' GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 15.

Coffee, tea and rubber planters of Southern India are beginning to feel the shortage of freights seriously. A new feature which is hitting the West coast has now arisen by the Government requisitioning steamers in eastern waters to carry their own purchases of wheat and barley from Karachi. It is felt that the proper place for engaging such vessels is, the open London market for it means that at a moment's notice they are taking vessels under private contracts. It is understood freights are to be increased by 30 shillings from 15th March. It is regretted that prize vessels which appear on the list for over a year in Bombay harbour are not utilized. While not wishing to seem unpatriotic the Nilgiri Planters' Association supports the views of the Chambers of Commerce regarding freights from India.

Mr. A. Simmons, of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Bangalore and Mrs. Simmons, parents of Second-Lieut. A. G. Simmons, Indian Army Reserve, attached 114th Mahrattas, have received intelligence of this officer's death in action on the Euphrates line on the 7th instant.

Official and Personal.

Lady Selbourne was among those who arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Europe, by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael left for Delhi on Monday night by the Punjab mail.

Sir James Meston, the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, will leave Lucknow for a short tour on February 18th, visiting Meerut from 19th to 22nd, Rurki from 23rd to 25th Bijnor en route to Rampur where he arrives on 25th. His Honour will leave Rampur on the 28th, visit Moradabad and Chandausi and arrive at Bareilly the same day, where he will stay until 2nd March. He will visit Aligarh on the 3rd and leaving there on the 5th he will visit Agra, which place he will leave on the 8th and return to Lucknow. He will hold Divisional Durbars at Meerut at 11 a.m. on 21st February and at Bareilly at 11 a.m. on 1st March, to which all civil and military officers and durbaris of these divisions are invited.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has been seriously ill ever since her return from Bombay, is still confined to bed, and it is feared that her recovery will be slow and will depend entirely on physical and mental rest.

Sir Narayan Chandavakar accompanied by Lady Chandavarkar arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning. They were received at Howrah station by some prominent members of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj. They will stay in Calcutta for about a week only.

Lieut. A. H. Parker, of the Punjab Commission, late Sessions Judge of Hoshiarpur, has been appointed Flight Commander in the Royal Flying Corps.

JAPAN'S TRADE ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS TRADE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

A Report of the Department of Commerce says that Japanese manufacturers have captured the American cotton goods trade with China owing to the better selling and distributing methods of the Japanese and the lower prices of Japanese cottons.

The report says the only hope of renewed business lies in improving the quality of American goods sent to the Chinese market.

COST OF WAR.

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Reuter learns that it is proposed to use the first annual instalment of the £100,000 recently paid to the Imperial Government by the Ceylon Government as part of the Colony's contribution of a million towards the cost of the war as a contribution for the redemption of the war loan.

In addition the Ceylon Government will meet the cost of the contingent from the Colony.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The "London Gazette" announces that Brigadier-Generals W. A. Watson and Wadeson, both Indian Army, have been appointed Major-Generals.

PANAMA CANAL DEFENCES.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The acquisition of more territory at both termini of the Panama Canal is recommended to the War Department by Brigadier-General Edwards, to increase the range of the defences so as to correspond with the increased range of modern guns.

DR WILSON STANDS AGAIN FOR PRESIDENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

President Wilson has formally consented to stand again for the Presidency.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM TURNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The death of Sir William Turner is announced.

Sir William Turner was Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University since 1903. In 1900 he was President of the British Association. He wrote numerous memoirs on human and comparative anatomy, anthropology, etc. He was 84 years old at the time of his death.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT RIDLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The death of Viscount Ridley is announced.

Viscount Ridley, before he succeeded his father in 1904, was Conservative Member for Stalybridge in the Commons from 1900 to 1904. He married the Hon. Rosamond Guest, the youngest daughter of the First Baron Wimborne in 1899. He was 42 years old at the time of his death. The heir is his only son, the Hon. Mathew White Ridley.

LORD WILLINGDON.

END OF KATHIAWAR TOUR.

A BUSY DAY AT LIMBDI.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, Feb. 15.

Lady Willingdon proceeded straight from Bhavnagar by special train to Delhi last night and his Excellency left five minutes later for Limbdi, where he alighted at 10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Lady Helen Brassey and staff. His Excellency this morning met with a very warm welcome on the station from H. H. The Thakore Saheb and the heir-Apparent. The Rajah of Dhrangadra and his Dewan, several political officers and State officials were on the platform to receive his Excellency, who was in mufti. A guard of honour of the Dhrangadra State infantry under the command of Capt. S. K. Bhave was drawn up outside the station and paid all the honours due to the Governor. His Excellency with the Thakore Saheb and the Rajah Saheb of Dhrangadra motored straight to the Willingdon Girls' school over a long strip of a beautifully decorated road. Here his Excellency performed the opening ceremony of an elaborate building. After going over the building the party adjourned to an adjoining shamiana where his Highness the Thakore Saheb addressed his Excellency as follows.

In the course of a lengthy speech the Thakore Saheb at the Willingdon Girls' School said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Maconochie, your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I gives me intense pleasure to accord to you all a most sincere and hearty welcome to my capital. Occasions like this are few and far between in a place like Limbdi, for it is rarely that the highest representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in this Presidency has the time to honour us with a visit. It was as early as 1880 that a similar honour was conferred on this State by his Excellency Sir James Fergusson and in 1886 by his Excellency Lord Reay. The honour conferred this time has a peculiar importance because we are fully conscious of the pressing engagements that are awaiting your Excellency at the headquarters. We have no doubt that but for the deep interest your Excellency is taking in our affairs, the extreme sympathy your Excellency has always shown for our welfare and the eager desire of your Excellency to know everything about us at first hand, a tour like the present one would not have been undertaken at the present moment. Ever since your Excellency assumed the Government of this Presidency we are anxious to come in close touch with and welcome your Excellency to our province, hurried though this visit of your Excellencies to this province is. It is therefore a matter of sincere gratification to us that our hopes have been realized, partially, ofcourse, and we have had the good fortune to be able to extend you a hearty welcome to our states and reciprocate, though in a feeble and insignificant manner, the generous hospitality of which we individually have been the recipients during our visits to the presidency headquarters. To you, Sir, we owe a deep debt of gratitude for the generous and the sympathetic spirit, which has always actuated you in our deelings with the Government and though our relations with the Paramount Power have always been harmonious and cordial, we are proud to say that never did cordiality and true friendship prevail in a greater degree than during your Excellency's regime. I take this opportunity to observe that this cordiality and the spirit of true friendship are in no small measure due to the genuine sympathy and administrative tact of the present Political Officers in the province.

THE PRESENT WAR.

If the bonds existing between the Paramount Power and the Feudatory States required any strengthening, the present gigantic struggle in which the British Empire has taken upon itself the noble but almost superhuman task of crushing down once for all the German militarism and saving its weaker Allies from being a prey to it has done all that was needed of it. That good comes out of evil could not have been exemplified in a better manner, for the war has given ample proof, if proof were ever wanted at all, of the unflinching loyalty and steadfast devotion of the people of all classes and denominations in every part of the world to the throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Chiefs have vied with brother chiefs and subjects with fellow subjects in showing their loyalty to their august Sovereign and in rendering what little assistance it lay in their power to the Government to bring to victorious termination this terrible war and restore once more peace, happiness and order on the face of the world. As to my own State, suffice it to say that it was the first among the States of Kathiawar to enter into an agreement with the British power and it shall always remain the first in its staunch friendliness, steadfast loyalty and deep devotion to the British Throne.

LADY WILLINGDON'S ABSENCE.

I regret that the honour of welcoming her Excellency Lady Willingdon to my State should be denied us. Her Excellency has already endeared herself to the people of the Presidency by her numerous acts of kindness and sympathy. There is hardly a movement in the Bombay Presidency for the advancement of the people or for increasing their comforts and happiness, especially of the women, which has not the support of her Excellency. It would, therefore, have given me extreme pleasure if her Excellency could have acceded to my request to perform the ceremony for which we are assembled here this morning. I am, however, deeply indebted to her Excellency for kindly deputing Lady Helen Brassey to take her place in performing the ceremony and I should not omit to mention that her Excellency has added considerably to that debt of gratitude by graciously allowing her name to be associated with the building which I will just request Lady Helen Brassey to open.

PROGRESS OF FEMALE EDUCATION IN LIMBDI.

Female education, which can claim no better advocate in the Presidency than her Excellency, dates in this State as far back as 1859, when Kathiawar was just emerging from the depths of ignorance and darkness. It was on the 1st of March, 1859, that the Girls' School was first opened here. The number of pupils then was 41 and there were only four standards to be taught. It was not possible in those days to obtain any female teachers, the first headmistress available being in 1884. With the progress of education in the province the number began to increase and higher standards were opened.

I now request Lady Helen Brassey to be, good enough to open the building for the Lady Willingdon Girls' School after listening to a song of welcome.

His Excellency in replying thanked the Thakore Saheb for the warm welcome accorded to him by one of the most enlightened and progressive rulers in Kathiawar. From the little he had seen of Limbdi he was conscious of the fact that it was a most progressive State. With reference to what his Highness had said regarding the terrible war now waging, his Excellency said he was thankful to his Highness and to the other chiefs of Kathiawar and their people for the patriotic and loyal assistance theyhad rendered. He regretted the absence of Lady Willingdon, but he felt that he was a suitable substitute for her on this occasion.

The next thing for his Excellency to do was to lay the foundation-stone of the King George V Coronation Hostel. Here his Highness delivered the following speech the Heir-Apparent having read it for him.

KING GEORGE V RAJPUT HOSTEL.

The Thakore Saheb in requesting his Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the new Rajput Hostel at Limbdi said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Maconochie, your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I have to thank you once more for gracing this occasion with your presence. The occasion which now brings us together is the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the King George V Coronation Rajput Hostel. When I was in Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Durbar, the idea uppermost in my mind was how to commemorate within my own State in a befitting manner the most auspicious occasion of Their Most Gracious Majesties' Coronation and I thought nothing could be more pleasing to his Imperial Majesty than a measure calculated to advance the condition of the backward community of Rajputs. This community once the backbone of the whole country and forming an important portion of the landed gentry of India is now steeped in ignorance and affected with various vices. To raise such a large community from the depths of misery and poverty is no light task, but it is the paramount duty of every one who has the interest of this community at heart to take it up cheerfully. Government it should be admitted, are doing their best in this direction. They have founded schools and colleges, but those are open only to the better-off classes. They have enacted special laws to free them from indebtedness but the results yet are not what were expected of them. The real remedy lies in the education of the masses, in whom it is necessary to inculcate the virtues of prudence, self-help and thrift and nothing can do this better than individual efforts. It was this idea which prompted me to commemorate the auspicious occasion by establishing a hostel where poor Rajut boys can be lodged educated and taken care of. It was not possible to put this idea into execution for about a year for no boys were forthcoming. It was thus with some difficulty that I was able to start the hostel in February 1913 with the small number of four boys, but in the very next month two more came. The State provided for them a house which was in charge of a superintendent whose duty was to look after their boarding studies and health. The number has now risen to ten and more are seeking admission, but their applications have to be rejected for want of accommodation, The necessity of the institution having a house of its own became thus apparent. The building, of which I will just request your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone, will consist of five big rooms, which will serve as dormitories for about 50 boys. There will be kitchens and other out-houses attached to the building, the total cost of all being about Rs. 15,000. There will be a superintendent in charge of the institution. He will be an educated Rajput and his duties will be besides looking after the studies of the boys to mould the character of the youths, to pay proper attention to manly games and also to see that they get proper religious instruction. A certain proportion of the boys are kept as free boarders who also get clothing and school books. The paying boarders have to provide their own clothing and books. As to school fees, I may observe that none are charged, because all education in this State is free. The results of the institution, I am happy to say, have so far been satisfactory; being opened in February, 1913, it was able to pass one boy in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in November, 1914, and another passed the same examination in March, 1915. Both of them are now prosecuting their studies in the Arts College at Bhavnagar. At present two of the hostile boys are in the Matriculation class. If this progress is steadily maintained we hope we can show some substantial work in course of time. There are ten boarders in the hostel now, including eight Bhayats of this State and two Chudasama boys. The institution is not strictly confined to Limbdi Bhayats, but it is open to all classes of Rajputs. But, of course, my foremost thoughts are always for the welfare of my own Bhayats who are given preference over all others in this State. With this brief history of the institution, I will now request your Excellency to be good enough to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the King George V Coronation Rajput Hostel and I trust your Excellency will be the one to open it when completed.

His Excellency having declared the foundation well and truly laid returned to the shamiana and made a very impressive speech, in the course of which he pronounced some stirring words of advise to the Girashias. After lunch at the Guest's House, his Excellency started for Bombay and that was the end of a memorable tour in Kathiawar.

NOVEL IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

AIR-GUN WITH 10-INCH SHELL.

Mr. William G. Shepherd, special correspondent at Salonika of the United Press of America, gives interesting details of novel implements of war. He writes:—

At last the men in the great war have got down to using clubs—just ordinary clubs—for braining purposes. The Austro-German soldiers are supplied with bludgeons and on certain parts of the British front the Allied soldiers have been furnished with clubs that are covered with spikes. These British clubs look much like the "big stick" which American cartoonists used to picture one of our ex-Presidents as using. The clubs were intended for use by the Germans in entering British trenches on the sly and slaying noiselessly, so that men in other parts of the trenches might not know what was going on. The British, needless to say, have prepared themselves to do the same sort of thing when occasion arises.

One of the newest missiles in the great war is a huge shell which the Germans have been throwing in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. Only air-guns could throw the shell without exploding it, and these new air-guns must be ten inches in bore and many feet long. One of these big shells which fell in the British line unexploded has been taken apart by experts. It was ten inches in diameter and fifteen inches high, made of sheet steel, with wooden plug discs at each end. This big steel can contained 76 pieces of scrap iron and 25lbs. of trinitro-toluol, and the whole missile weighed 51lb.

The firing of the big shell must have been touchy work. Imagine a "fire-cracker," ten inches thick, that would blow a hole in the earth six feet deep and ten feet in diameter. Imagine yourself facing the duty of lighting the fuse on this 51lb. cracker, and then, while the fuse was spluttering, placing the cracker in the mouth of a giant air-gun and firing of the gun in time to get the cracker out of your neighbourhood before it went off. Most hand bombs do not go off by contact. They must be lighted first, and then thrown. Sometimes the lighting is done with a match or a cigarette; other times by pulling a little string which rubs two strips of sulphur together somewhere in the handle of the bomb.

Both sides in the great war have bombs of various sorts for various needs. If the enemy is oncoming, for instance, you must have a bomb that will explode quickly; if you are rushing toward him you need a bomb that you can throw far ahead and that will have done its job by the time you reach the scene. The slowest bomb, perhaps, is the Serbian. It is shaped like a pocket whisky flash—neck, stopper, and all—and is of iron and brass. The thrower unscrews the brass top, hits a firing pin on a stone or the butt of his rifle, and then, after a space of seven seconds, throws it. The bomb throbs in his hand three seconds before it is due to explode, giving him warning. If he throws the bomb too soon the other fellow may pick it up and throw it back at him.

Bombs experts figure that any soldier can pick up a lighted hand bomb and throw it away from himself if he has five seconds to spare.—Exchange.

ENEMY OFFICERS AS BRITISH PEERS.

DIFFICULT TO TAKE AWAY A CORONET.

That eminent authority on constitutional law, Mr. Swift MacNeill, was scarcely speaking by the card when he suggested, in the House of Commons that the removal of the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Albany, from the British peerage could be easily and expeditiously effected. It is much more difficult, as the Premier intimated, to take a coronet off a man's head than to unloosen his garter, says the "Daily Chronicle."

As Burke declares, a British peerage endures, unless forfeited by attainder, until it is extinguished by the failure of heirs.

It is conceivable that the German princes might be indicted for treason, when they would be tried, presumably in their absence, by the House of Lords. The last trial of a peer for treason was that of Lord Lovat in 1746.

Or they might, perhaps, be impeached, in which case the House of Commons would be the prosecutor, and the House of Lords the judge. The last impeachments were those of Warren Hastings in 1788-95, and Lord Melville in 1806.

A Bill of Attainder, which is the traditional way of securing the removal of a peer from the Roll of the House of Lords is, Sir Erskine May points out, undoubtedly the highest form of Parliamentary judicature. In impeachments the Commons are but accusers and advocates; while the Lords alone are judges of the crime. On the other hand, in passing Bills of Attainder, the Commons commit themselves by no accusations; and the accused can only be condemned by the united judgment of the Crown, the Lords, and the Commons.

The Dukedom of Cumberland and Teviotdale, with which is coupled the Earldom of Armagh, dates from 1799. The Dukedom of Albany was created in 1881, in which year the present Duke's father became Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow as well.

Neither of these princes, one of whom is a colonel in the Austrian Army and the other a German general, is ever likely to visit this country again, and it would be giving them undue importance solemnly to invoke the machinery of Parliament in order to deprive them of powers which they will never exercise. The last Bill of Attainder passed in England was in the case of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one of the Irish rebel leaders in 1793.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY A YOUNG WIDOW.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. CHANDRAWA KOM APPAYA.

This was a reference submitted by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as he did not agree with the verdict of the jury. The jury by a majority of 4 to 1 had acquitted her of the offence of murder. This verdict in the opinion of the Sessions Judge was not perverse under the circumstances of the case.

The accused Chandrawa, widow of one Appaya, is a Bandekar by caste, aged about 20 or 22 and lived at Bail Hongal in the Belgaum District. The accused in her confession before the Magistrate stated that she gave birth to an illegitimate female child in a sort of scrub jungle quite near the outskirts of the village. The child was not born dead but it was somewhat alive. Fearing excommunication, she put her three fingers of her right hand on its throat, whereupon the child expired. She then left it in the scrubs there and began returning home. On her way, one Imam Saheb seeing a dead child brought a sepoy there, and then police investigations were commenced, which resulted in her prosecution.

Before the Committing Magistrate as well as before the Sessions Judge she retracted her confession and stated that she delivered the child when she had gone to answer the call of nature, that she got unconscious and that when she recovered consciousness she found a dead child, the naval cord having gone round the neck twice.

The majority of the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the confession was voluntary and true and that the accused killed the child in order to conceal her sin and avoid loss of caste. He however thought that under the circumstances of the case, the minimum punishment, viz., transportation for life, would be too heavy a sentence and therefore he recommended that Government might be moved to reduce the sentence to about 8 years.

Their Lordships convicted the accused of murder under section 302. I. P. C., and sentenced her to transportation for life, endorsing the recommendation of the Sessions Judge as regards reduction of sentence by Government.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE AGAINST OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S CLERK.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR v. CHANDULAL JAGJIVAN MEHTA.

The accused in this case was charged with (1) having abetted the forging of a dividend warrant for Rs. 515-13-2 signed by one Janardhan D. Naik, (2) having used as genuine this dividend warrant knowing it to be false; (3) cheating the Official Assignee by having delivered to him a cheque in the name of Janardhan D. Naik, and lastly (4) with having forged the signature of Janardhan D. Naik on the back of the cheque and having received the money.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Weldon stated that there were two accused in this case. The first accused had already pleaded guilty. In 1907, Abdulla and Ali Mahomed were adjudicated insolvents and one Janardhan Damodar Naik got his claim as creditor for Rs. 2,208-7-0 registered. The first dividend of 2 pies in a rupee was declared in 1908 and the second and final dividend in 1910. As the first dividend was not taken by the creditor, another dividend warrant was sent to the creditor on 16th August 1914 in respect of both the dividends at the rate of 4½ pies.

On 19th Nov. 1914, they got the dividend warrant. Both the signatures of Janardhan Damodar Naik on the warrant were forged by accused No. 1. At the bottom of this warrant, the present accused signed his name showing that he received the amount. The question was what happened after the forged signatures were put on. The accused was authorised to receive the money and the question was when that authority was given to him he knew that that dividend warrant was forged. The accused then got a cheque in the name of Janardhan D. Naik and gave that cheque to the office peon to be cashed. The peon asked him whose cheque it was and the accused said that it was his. The peon asked him to sign the cheque and the accused signed the cheque in the name of Janardhan D. Naik. The peon signed the cheque on the back at the Bank and got the money. J. D. N. was actually signed by this accused and if the Jury believed that he the accused was guilty of forgery also.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution. The peon who asked the accused to sign the cheque and who got the money for him paid it to him, gave evidence in support of the prosecution case.

The verdict of the Jury was not unanimous and was divided by 6 to 3. The majority of 6 brought in a verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SHORT CAUSES.

RECOVERING DUES ON A BOND.

KERING RUPCHAND & CO. *v.* C. LEVETTE YEATES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants Rs. 1,400 on a bond dated the 27th May, 1915.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant is an opium agent in Sultanpur in the United Provinces and there were dealings between the plaintiffs and the defendant. On accounts being made up on 27th May, Rs. 1,500 were found due to the plaintiffs. The defendant passed a bond for the amount, and promised to pay the amount in fifteen equal monthly instalments of Rs. 100 each. Fifteen post dated cheques, each for Rs. 100, were drawn and handed over to the plaintiffs. The first cheque was honoured but the two subsequent ones were dishonoured and the plaintiff now sued to recover the whole amount.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,400 and costs.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

KUPPAJEE DHULLAJEE & CO., *v.* MEMON RAHIMTULLA DADA.

This was a suit on a promiscory note for Rs. 1,000 passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on 2nd April, 1914, with interest at Rs. 1¼ per cent. per month.

Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Rustamjee and Ginwala appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Ghaswala instructed by Mr. Kharas appeared for the defence.

Mr. Ghaswala applied for an adjournment to enable him to file his written statement. This was refused. Mr. Ghaswala then applied that the decree should be made payable by instalments and further urged that his client should not be ordered to pay costs on the High Court sale.

Mr. Davar opposed the application for instalments and as to costs said that the law allowed his client a discretion to file the suit either in the High Court or Small Causes.

His Lordship remarked that the law also gave a discretion to the Court as to costs and asked counsel why costs only on the Small Causes Court scale should not be given to the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar stated that the plaintiff was entitled to choose his forum and sometimes it was cheaper to file a suit as a short cause in the High Court than in the Small Causes Court.

His Lordship remarked that in the Small Causes Court the costs for a suit for Rs. 1,000 would come to about 151 and asked counsel what the solicitors costs would be in the present suit.

Mr. Davar said that it would come to about Rs. 200 or Rs. 250.

His Lordship in passing the decree in favour of the plaintiff as prayed for allowed only Rs. 150 for costs and observed that if it was a suit in which inspection was necessary, if it was a suit which involved an important point of law, or one in which interlocutory proceedings for which the Small Causes Court Act provided no machinery, was necessary. His Lordship could understand the plaintiff exercising his judgment in filing his suit in the High Court and his Lordship would then have given the costs of the suit on the usual scale. But this was a plain suit on a promissory note where a small makeshift defence was attempted, which was immediately withdrawn and an application for instalments was made. When the Small Causes Court jurisdiction was extended from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 it was felt that it would be fair to give the plaintiff an opportunity in difficult cases to come to the High Court. But that choice should be exercised with certain limitations. If it was not properly exercised and seemed to be exercised purely for the purpose of increasing the costs the Court had power to exercise its discretion in awarding costs. His Lordship thought that under the circumstances payment of Rs. 150 for costs to the plaintiff would be a fair order to be made. Such a suit ought never to have been filed in the High Court.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

127-14.—Vachha & Co. Gopalji Pragji Thaker, v. Messrs Ralli Bros Crs No. 25, Little & Co. Adjourned from 20-1-15.

664-14.—Sunderji Arjun Thacker and Hansraj Arjun Thaker, v. Bhowanji Shivji Cr No. 1, Madhowji K & C, Adjurned from 2-2-16.

737-15.—Hargowan Jugjiwan Durji, v. Maganlal Bhoola, Cr No. 1, In person.

219-15.—Byramji Jamsedji Fatakia, v. Messrs Schroder Smidt & Co, Crs No. 14, Messrs A Blascheck & Co, Crs No. 15, Sunderdas & Co.

724-15.—Abdulrehman Malookhan Shaikh, v. Haji Asaudin, Cr No. 1, In person.

481-14.—Narsi Fakira Sikligar, v. Poonamchand Sawa & Co, Crs No. 1, In person.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

557 and 567-14.—Unwalla P and P. Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim, v. The Official Assignee, Patell and Ez.

LONDON ISLAMIC SOCIETY.

A CONVERSAZIONE.

In commemoration of the Birth of the Holy Prophet the Islamic Society gave a conversazione at the Hotel Cecil, London, on 20th January. The programme included recitations from the Koran and other holy verses, selection from eastern and western music and addresses.

The gathering was very large and the guests were received by the Hon. Secretary. Almost all the prominent religions were represented. Islam was naturally in its full force, and was represented by many prominent men like Maulvi Sadr-ud-Din, headed by the veteran learned champion of Islam in the West, the Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, P.C. The British Muslim Society was represented by Lord Headley, Mrs. Howell, and others. The Jewish faith was represented by Mr. Jaakoff Prelooker, Madam de Masquita, and Miss Marcus; the Parsi faith by Sir Muncharji Bhawnagri and Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala. The Japanese poet Komai, with his friends, represented Buddhism and Confucianism. The representative of Old Catholicism was Mr. O'Donnell of O'Donnell; and of Brahma Samajism, Sir Krishna Gupta. There were several representatives of Hinduism and Christianity as well. There was at least one representative of "Materialism"—Mr. Arthur Field, one of the staunchest friends of Turkey and of Muslims.

Then, different ranks in society were also represented. Besides members of the British and Indian aristocracy there were the Prince and Princes Ourousoff, Baroness Mayer de Nourenburg, Count Borch, and others. The veteran officer Major-General Dickson and the young military cadet Afsur Yar Jung represented the military. Mr. Humayon Mirza of the Persian Legation, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Beg of the India Office, with his zealous Begum Saheba, his Excellency Barada Bey of the Egyptian Mission, and Sir Ali Imam, the ex-Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India, were also present. Professor Leon, Dr. Arnold, Dr. Pollen and Mr. Shahib Suhrawardy represented Literature, Mr. Dusé Mohamed the Press. As to countries, Turkey was represented by Misses Ata Ullah, Persia by Mr. Isphani and his Begum; Spain, Russia, Italy, and several other countries, besides Arabia, India, and Egypt, were represented.

MR. YUSUF ALI'S ADDRESS.

Lord Headley, in his opening address, ably refuted the charges brought against Islam by prejudiced and bigoted people, and described how Islam had raised the status of women. The lecture by Mr. Yusuf Ali dealt with the different periods of the Prophet's life from his boyhood, when he was called *alamin*—the Trusty to his death, when he proved himself *Rahmat alli lalamin*—the Mercy for the Worlds. The learned lecturer briefly dealt with the Muslim influence, which was really Muhammad's own influence, upon the whole world. He traced the present Western progress back to its Muslim origin, and gave out the names of some great Muslim scientists and chemists, etc.

A very pleasant evening was closed by a suitable speech from the President of the Society, Prince Abdul Karim, thanking all those who had come to join in fraternal sympathy to celebrate the birth of the Holy Prophet.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FORGERY AND FALSE REPRESENTATION.

A BOYS MARINE ENGINEER CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Henry Lavalle with false representations, cheating and forgery.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who might be a German-American, was sent down to Bombay from Calcutta to be enrolled as an engineer. He arrived in Bombay on the 5th instant and presented himself at the Dockyard, producing a Board of Trade second-class certificate, issued originally in 1885 in the name of one Robert Macaulay. He represented himself as Macaulay and certain alterations were noticed to have been made in the certificate. This aroused suspicions and after communications had been made to the Board of Trade in London, and the Royal Indian Marine at Calcutta, he was arrested in Bombay on the 9th instant.

It was further alleged that while he went to the Marine Office, the accused insisted on being enrolled as an engineer though it was pointed out to him that it could not be done. He said he was prepared to wire to the Board of Trade for confirmation. He was, however, eventually enrolled as an assistant engineer and later on he took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty the King, and filled in certain forms containing details about him as was required of all officers. He was to get a salary of Rs. 190 per month and allowances. He wanted some money in advance in addition to the Rs. 149 he had received from the Calcutta Office for expenses. He was therefore given the balance, Rs. 82, of his salary. On suspicions being aroused, the matter was communicated to the Calcutta Office, and a reply was received stating the accused had been lately employed as an engineer on the steamer Dervon River, under the name of Brown. The repiy from the Board of Trade stated that the certificate was issued in the name of Robert Macaulay in 1885 and not in 1895 as the alterations in the certificate showed. On his being arrested, his room was searched when among other things were found a birth certificate containing many alterations, and a bottle containing brown ink "made in Germany," which had apparently been used in altering the figures in the certificate.

The accused said his real name was Henry Lavalle. He was a French-Canadian by nationality and was 36 years old. After he got discharged from the steamer Dervon River, he was informed that there was a vacancy at Calcutta and he accordingly went to the Calcutta Port Office. Without being asked to produce the Board of Trade certificate, he was told to come down to Bombay forthwith, which he did. He had told the Calcutta Office that his name was Brown, for that was the name by which he was known whilst on the steamer Dervon Water. At Bombay he was told that he had to go immediately as Chief Engineer of the "Investigator." He admitted having made the alterations in the certificate but added he had done them on the spur of the moment as he was badly in need of a job. He had obtained the certificate which was that of a colleague of his whilst working on the Canadian Mail Line some years ago. He pleaded guilty to the charges but prayed for mercy, adding the Port Office authorities were also to blame for not having asked him to produce the certificate in the first instance. If that had been done, he would not have fallen a victim to the temptation.

The Magistrate convicted the accused but deferred passing sentence as he wanted the question to be decided whether the accused was, as alleged, a German-American, as it would make a lot of difference.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Chief Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Yakoob Haidar, a Mahomedan, with selling one grain and possessing four grains of cocaine. The accused was arrested in Foras Road on Monday night by the Excise Department. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment for selling, and one month for possessing.

A GUNNER'S DEATH.

FATAL LEAP FROM HOSPITAL ROOF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

During the early hours of Monday morning Gunner A South met his death at Bhowanipur Station hospital under the following circumstances. The deceased was attached to his battery at Barrackpur; a short time back he showed symptoms of lunacy and was sent to Bhowanipur hospital where he was kept under military guard. On Monday morning the deceased went to the bathroom and getting out of the window climbed on to the roof. He then took a leap and fell to the ground. He died instantly.

SLEEPING GENERAL.

DELIVERED UP TO RUSSIANS BY ILL-USED CHAUFFEUR.

An amusing story of the capture of General Skarbonovitch, commanding the second Austrian division, appears in the Russian papers which have just reached Paris. That officer, it is stated, was extremely severe upon his subordinates, and when his chauffeur recently incurred his displeasure the general punished him so severely that he succumbed. His successor also suffered from the general's wrath but he had his revenge.

He was driving the general and his wife back to the front after a visit to headquarters, where they had danced all night. They went to sleep during the journey, and when they woke up they found themselves prisoners in the hands of the Russians. The chauffeur, taking advantage of their slumber and a foggy night, had driven them into the enemy's lines.

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THE GAY GORDONS.

FIGHTING TO STRAINS OF MOUTH-ORGAN.

FAMILY POST AT THE FRONT.

There is always movement behind the battle-line, of divisions "going up" and of divisions "coming down" (one must have seen the truth of war with naked eyes to know the difference in the hearts of men who are going up and coming down), and during recent days, as on any day of any month, the roads to the front have been full of this traffic, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, the "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent at the British Headquarters in France.

It seems like a game of Family Post only there are no kisses for the forfeit (at least they are not included in the Army regulations, nor approved, officially, by the A.P.M.). Large families of soldiers are suddenly ordered to shift from their billeting area where they have made themselves at home for a few weeks behind the lines.

In a few hours after the order has come the brigade is on the road again, and 24 hours or so later another division, relieved from the trenches, takes over the same billeting area.

WITH THE GORDONS.

This shifting of troops makes it difficult to find a friend. Ten to one his battalion has just moved away on the very day of one's visit, or the day before. So it was the other day when I went in search of a young officer whose brigade I had first located.

I tracked it from one village to another, until I gave up the chase, when a soldier who had been left behind waved his hand to the far horizon and said, "They've gone in that direction, sir." But I had better luck another time, and found my man waving a friendly hand from the other side of a muddy lake, which was the village high street.

"Glad to see you," he said, "We're going back to the line shortly, so you're just in time to catch us."

Only he didn't say those words quite as they are written, because he was a Gordon, and old Scotland was in the intonation of his voice.

All the village was full of Gordons, not downcast in their looks although they were going back to that line where still, beyond the ditches and the barbed wire, in barren fields where only vermin creeps, lie the bodies of young men who were their comrades, and to that line which is the target of high explosives and sniper's bullets, and the last of lead from machine guns over the way.

MUSIC IN TEMPEST OF SHELLS.

And as only a looker-on of war I felt sorry again when I sat in the battalion headquarters with the young Gordon who was my friend and the other Highland officers who were round the same deal table in the cottage parlour. Here were six of the handsomest young men whom even Scotland could send out of the flower of her youth—splendid in their animal strength, with strong, clean-made limbs, and very fine and simple in their manners like all Scottish gentlemen.

They spoke of their own Gordons—most of the time they spoke of their men with a kind of laughing wonder at their unconquerable spirit. There was one fellow who in the Big Push of September advanced to the German line playing a mouth-organ at a walk. At a walk (ye gods!) when shells were bursting overhead in a frightful tempest.

One company went forward to the song of the "Robert E. Lee" with slightly altered words to suit the Gordons.

Afterwards in the trenches they had had a hard time, when water was often mixed with blood, but even then they did not lose their sense of humour.

Said one bonny Scot, staring down a communication trench with a leer in his eye, "If they'd widen the ditch a wee bittie they could bring down the Grand Fleet for manoeuvres."

GALLANT PIPE-MAJOR.

In that September fighting—the thoughts of all the men go back to those days—the pipe-major of a Gordon battalion played his men forward and then was struck below the knee. But he would not be touched by a doctor until the others had been tended. He was a giant of a man, and so heavy that no stretcher could hold him. So they put him on a tarpaulin and carried him back. Then he had his leg amputated and died.

My Highland friend was decorated for gallantry, and the others round the table had been through the great ordeal of that day with the same valour. But they spoke audacious jests about their desire to escape from the firing line to the safer dignity of the General Staff, and the best way to get invalided home, and the common sense of keeping a whole skin.

They told several stories about the "padre" of the battalion—a parson who lives with them in the trenches, and keeps them all merry and bright, and is very useful in handing up the bombs when there is an attack on the line. (His Christian creed includes the killing of Germans and he is not worried by the paradox.) After the great attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where our casualties were heavy, he went out beyond the trenches, and the barbed wire, to search for the body of a colonel of the Staffordshires who lay there in a crowd of dead.

The German machine-guns were busy, and there was no great distance from the German line to that clergyman who crawled through the darkness to the abandoned dead. But he collected a large number of identification discs and found the body of the Colonel and brought it back.

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OPINIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

THE PALACE,

BANGALORE, 22nd January, 1914.

Mr. Mhatre has been patronized as a sculptor by his Highness The Maharaja of Mysore.

His Highness has much pleasure in testifying to Mr. Mhatre's talent and to the general excellence of his work.

(Sd.) MIRZA M. ISMAIL,
Huzur Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

THE "MODERN REVIEW,"

CALCUTTA, March 1915.

By the courtesy of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the sculptor, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of the statue of H. H. Chamrajendra Wodiyar, the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is one of Mr. Mhatre's latest works. We understand H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore has expressed satisfaction with the the work, which is only to be expected. For it is a fine work of art. For those in India who want statues or busts to be made, there is no excuse for placing their orders abroad, before they have ascertained Mr. Mhatre's terms. In his case, it is not merely swadeshism which prompts us to prefer his work the quality of the work, too, demands recognition.

"KARANATAK,"

BANGALORE, 29th April, 1914.

Among the other notable productions of Mr. Mhatre are an excellent and life-like marble statue of Mr. M. G. Ranade and a thoroughly true and graceful bust of H. H. Sri Chamarajendra Wodiyar which is such a brilliant and noble contrast to the supposed likeness of our late sovereign placed in the Lal-Bagh.

A VISIT TO THE STUDIO IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED BETWEEN 7-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

THE NEW WOMAN.

AN HISTORICAL NOTE.

The antique phrase, carrying with it memories of a time long gone, may possibly make the judicious grieve and send the shadow of a former smile drifting across the face of the cynic, observes a writer in "The Times." The term "New Woman" was always a little unfortunate. It was not one of those currencies of speech that begin their course in honour, and, by the gradual attrition of common use, fall from their high estate. In that Season of 1894 or so, when a peaceful, a luxurious, and an epigrammatic world just learning the early delights of the "restaurant habit" and the qualified importance of being earnest, began to realize that femininity was stirring along new and independentt lines, it found its view of the unfamiliar portent barred by a label. Some wicked wits, seeing only the crudities of the movement, made haste to emphasize them in picture and story.

Bicycles and bloomers, visions of the bachelor girl and the superfluous woman, stirring along new and independent lines, found brave material for the Comic Muse, who rioted in the theme with such licence that one doubted if she was rightly fabled a woman. But then it is harshly said, "Women never can abide one another," and if the froward genius of Comedy was conservative, as might well appear, and choose to look askance at her sisters' awakening energies, she could hardly fail to be severe. Goddess though she be, she will have her fling, and the Ladies of Olympus have their own share of skill in feline amenities. It may have been short-sighted of our Lady of Comedy to fix so exclusively on non-essentials. Let that pass. She made merry sport for the time with her label "New Woman"; we laughed our fill, and the new woman survived. She had far to go; she, of her descendant, was to do even more astonishing things, not always, perhaps, the wisest things, but as a fair American said of her country, "she is young, she has growin' pains," "you cannot put old heads"—the proverb's somewhat musty. Peace and luxury were not her best exercise ground. Into peace she tried to carry a mad little war of her own; then War of no mimic sort intervened, and in that crucible the dross was purged away, and the pure gold of New Womanhood emerged.

THE CYCLE OF CAMILLA.

One looks back to the earlier comic concept of the New Woman with a kindly and amused tolerance, with something it may be of wistfulness for days when we had time for such frivolities, and could lightly graze the surface of things. The foot of Camilla was light on the topmost ears of the cornfield in that far-off time, but for all that, Camilla was a warrior-maid. Then, however, we took little account of the militant quality and saw only, or for the most part, the sportive side of the newly assertive sex. She went to work, it is true, and worked well and skilfully; it was still a game. The work gave opportunities for an ampler relaxation. Therewith grew up the girl athlete, the hockey field and the golf course evolved a new type.

Towards 1900 "match-sticks" disappeared, into our sight pressed a race of young Amazons, divinely tall, and often most divinely fair. All the early uncertainty of the pioneers, who came just too late to the field, had vanished. Victorian timorous was no more. Feminine society of the early nineties, whirling awheel matutinal in Battersea Park (for that of Hyde was unrelenting and inhospitable to the new god Cyclos), had not been quite at ease on the machine. Our later vision of wheels brought with it the "Bicycle Face," a look of strained anxiety celebrated by a comic poet. "She passed with a bicycle face," sang the bard in a song of disillusioned love. As a toy of town fashion, the wheel soon fell out of favour, but it keeps its place as a useful friend in the country, and she who rides, tailor-made and sportswoman-like, pedals along to-day with the ease of perfect mastery and greets you with a smile unclouded by any strain. And in these times she does not always pedal, for she is cunning in the ways of all petrol-driven things. Wherein, amid present stress, the New New Woman is also finding her account of service.

MILITANTS, NEW AND OLD.

Amid a world assailed by lust of arrogant cruelty and straitened until that lust be slain, never to rise again, the New Woman and her more perfectly developed descendant have found an unlooked-for opportunity. Her best representative has known how to shed the superfluities and extravagances of a too eager and impatient method, and has fallen into line with all the strength of her fuller equipment. A few stray voices may try to maintain the old clamour, but self-assertive counsels (and councils) have been but the crying of "peace, where there is no peace," and the end of such was derision. There is no room for derision in the true rallying of women to bear their part in the present struggle. She is now militant, as never before, and she brings to her task aptitudes and knowledge that would never have been hers had she not dared to be the amazing creature which 20 years ago we labelled "New Woman." These oddities may now, after brief commemoration, fade into gentle oblivion, yet not without gratitude for what they foreshadowed.

The dubious old phrase may very well take a new lease of life when we look forward to the rising of the Star of Peace. With its going down in August, 1914, the Star of Womanhood, that had arisen somewhat threateningly, sailed clear of lurid clouds on the horizon and entered a serene ascendant path. A different creature from her mother, yet keeping, at her best, her mother's graciousness, the New Woman's daughter is by training and interests fitted as woman never was before to bear her part in a distracted epoch. Some knowledge of affairs she has and a heightened practicality; in more than one sense she can put her hand to the wheel with good effect. The clinical care of the wounded is no longer her only task; by her new skill she can convey them easily and swiftly and with the least possible agony of transit from field to hospital. And she glories in the task, for she is still the out-of-doors girl at heart. And if she may not go to the front itself, her lore of the car has enabled her to set free a fit man for service. In innumerable other ways, too, she has extended her usefulness; this new and glorious creature, truly emancipated by the stern hand of war, is justifying her claim to an equal share of the nation's burden. She has laid aside the less winning weapons of her contest, and is now content, like a good soldier, to act under authority. Fortunate is the country whose daughters, at a moment when every hand must serve, are keen and fit, mobile and equal to many tasks. The New New Woman, with her perfected physique, her sharpened brain, her various and potent influence, may indeed be counted in a new sense the *Primum mobile* of a word in the remaking; and in her gracious presence, moulded by the exercises of the playing-fields to a more generous beauty, lies a rich symbolism of promise, for has she not restored to living form the wonder and the glory of the Samothracian Victory?

BABIES' CLOTHES.

When a baby begins to sit on the floor and play with its toy, or crawl about on a voyage of discovery, its clothes become dirty withdistressing speed, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." The washing of little white frocks and petticoats is always a serious consideration. For if they are done at home it means extra work for the already busy nurse or mother, and if they are sent out these small garments swell the laundry bill alarmingly. If white frocks must be worn the simplest way of protecting them is to cut a piece of dark blue or brown cotton, a yard and a quarter long and two feet wide. The two shorter sides should be joined together, but four inches at each end must be left free Make a heading at the top and bottom and run a long piece of tape through. This crawler looks more like a short, wide, roller-towel than anything when it is off. To put on the child, one end if slipped under the petticoat and tied round the waist over the little stays, and the other end is brought over the clothes and tied round the waist above the frock. It thus forms a bag which protects the frock from contact with the boor without impeding the child's limbs in any way.

But it is quite possible to do away with white frocks and petticoats altogether and still keep a baby looking fresh and dainty. A little suit or overall which is an intermediate stage between a frock and real trousers is an ideal costume for the boy baby of from one to two years old, and it is suitable for the tiny girl when she is playing on the sands or in garden. Such an overall starts like a frock, but instead of having a skirt it ends in tiny trousers. The overall can be cut from the pattern of any little magyar frock, but is best kept a little narrower across the chest, and instead of slightly curving the sides must be cut straight. The middle of the hem at the back and front is very slightly hollowed and then joined together to form the leg. These little suits are daintier than the usual crawlers, which are generally made very full and bunchy. In cool weather they are best worn over a flannel petticoat and must be made just full enough to allow this. In warm weather it can, of course, be discarded. In pink and white or blue and white check cotton, with narrow bands of plain material round the neck sleeves, and legs, these, overalls look very prettty, while for "best" nothing is nicer than tussore silk embroidered in golden brown.

The chief advantages of these little garments are that they are easy and cheap to make, and simple to wash and get up as they are not starched; and in doing away with white frocks they also do away with the necessity for starched petticoats.

A Handsome Coat of Musquash Trimmed with Black Wolf.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING

SOME DAINTY VEGETARIAN DISHES.

"Emelia" in the "Bystander" gives the following recipes:—

Shell half a peck of young green peas and put them into a bowl of cold water and 1 oz. of butter. Work them well with the fingers to make the peas stick together, and then drain them in a colander. Put them then in a stewpan with the heart of a cabbage lettuce finely shred, an onion cut into thin slices, and a bunch of parsley; cover the saucepan closely and let the peas cook till they are tender; shake the saucepan now and again to prevent the peas sticking. When they are done take out the onion, put in 1 oz. of butter mixed smoothly with half a dessert-spoonful of flour and a dessertspoonful of cream. Simmer gently for four minutes, and serve as hot as possible with fried sippets round and slices of broiled ham on the top.

TOMATO FRITTERS.

Bake some tomatoes in a little butter, add some grated cheese and a very little finely chopped shallot. Add as much milk and the white of one egg as will make the preparation of the consistency of batter; drop this batter into a frying-pan of boiling fat, and when the fritters rise take them out and dust them over with grated cheese before sending them to table.

HARICOT BEAN MAYONNAISE.

Soak ½ lb. of haricot beans in water overnight, the next day cook till tender (rather more than two hours), and drain thoroughly. When cold put into a salad-bowl, and mix with them some mustard and cress, thin slices of cucumber, and hard-boiled egg. Pour over a thick mayonnaise sauce, and garnish with sieved yolk of egg.

CORN RISSOLES.

Turn out a tin of cooked corn, and beat into it 3 oz. of finely grated cheese, and leave until set. Form into rissoles, egg, and breadcrumb, and fry in boiling fat. Serve very hot, garnished with fried parsley.

CURRIED CABBAGE: CURRY SAUSE.

Remove all the outer leaves from a young cabbage, and boil it until it is half cooked. Drain it, and chop it finely, place it in a pan with some curry sauce, and simmer it gently for one hour. Serve in a border of boiled rice

Curry Sauce.—Chop an onion and a few slices of apple finely, and fry them in 2 oz. of butter. Stir in half a dessertspoonful of curry powder and the same of flour and fry all together. Salt to taste. Add a quarter of a pint of stock or milk, a little powdered cocoanut, and cook gently for thirty minutes, put all through a sieve, add a few drops of lemon-juice, stir the shredded cabbage into the sauce, and simmer as directed above.

EGGS AND SPAGHETTI

Throw ½ lb. of spaghetti into boiling salted water, and cook for twenty minutes Have ready some tomato sauce which has been thickened with a white roux, viz. ½ oz. of butter and the same quantity of flour. Boil some eggs hard and stand them in cold water for ten minutes. Cut the eggs in quarters and warm them in the tomato sauce; also add the spaghetti, so that it is well mixed with the sauce. Stir in about two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, and dish up, sprinkling some finely chopped parsley over.

DRESS OF THE DAY.

THE NEW LOOSE SLEEVES.

As every woman knows (or ought to know) the sleeve is the most important part of the blouse of to-day, writes Helen Newton in the "Daily Mail." On it rests nearly all the responsibility of general becomingness, for unless the cut happens to suit the individual arm and shoulder line, the blouse will be certain to look clumsy and badly made. That is why some women looked charming in a Magyar sleeve, while to others it gave an ugly, thick-set appearance. There is absolutely no excuse this season for anyone to wear a blouse that is unbecoming, as the number of different sleeves is alomst endless. There are big sleeves and small ones, short and long ones, and they can be put in with a large loose armhole, a small, rather tight one, a Raglan or a modified Magyar, in fact, any way that is most becoming is equally correct.

THE BAG SLEEVE.

The newest sleeve shows a return to the old pouch or bag sleeve, but not, in such a pronounced form as originally. A charming blouse of cream net and shadow lace, for afternoon or semi-evening wear, had this new full sleeve put in Raglan fashion. The pouch came between the elbow and the wrist, but a rather long cuff finished with a double frill of lace prevented the fullness from being inconveniently near to the hand. This blouse was worn over the skirt, a little frill of gathered lace forming a small basque all round.

A very individual touch was given by a broad draped waistbelt of black velvet, which was taken considerably higher up in the front than at the sides and back, and two beautiful old square paste buckles hid the fastenings. A narrow black velvet tie went round the outside of the high pleated collar of lace, and was then simply crossed in front with another paste buckle.

ANOTHER NEW SLEEVE.

I saw another variation of the pouch sleeve on a useful blouse of soft black satin. This was cut much smaller in every way, and the pouch part was caught up midway between the elbow and wrist and fastened with a large soutache button. The arm hole of this sleeve was quite small and over the top came a quaint little close-fitting epaulette. The front of the blouse had large flat revers, which were caught down at the waist with soutache buttons. There was a high, tight collar, trimmed with narrow gold galon, and a frill of wired cream lace stood out round the top. The cuffs of the sleeves were also trimmed with the gold galon and had frills of cream lace falling over the hands.

THE "TIE-UP" OF TULLE.

There are very few real novelties in evening frocks this season. Everyone is content with simple styles, and any suggestion of the freakish is looked upon with great disfavour. But there is one novelty which is being taken up quite enthusiastically by young brides and igrls in their teens—and this is the large "tie-up" of tulle. It is worn principally with sleeveless evening frocks, and sometimes appears only on one shoulder and sometimes on both. It is just like the old-fashioned baby's tie-up, though of tulle instead of ribbon, and the bows are made very wide and full so that they stand up on the shoulder like large butterflies. It is really quite a pretty fashion for young people, but it looks ridiculous on any woman who has passed her twenty-fifth birthday.

A picturesque economy that should appeal to the busy woman is the little house coat of silk, velvet, crepe de Chine or other pretty sort draping material. It can be worn over a simple lace or lingerie blouse, and forms a delightful "quick change" dress for afternoon tea or home dining. There is no hard and fast rule as to its shape, it can be quite short like a bolero or long enough to form a basque; but whatever its length it must be quite loosely fitting and it should have long sleeves. I saw a very artistic one in flame-coloured velvet—not too vivid a shade—which was made in sacque style and fastened down the front with tiny buttons of silver tissue. The neck was cut out in a deep round so as to show the lace or lingerie blouse underneath, and finished off with a piping of the silver tissue.

AFTERNOON AND—

These little coats have quite an old-world appearance when prettily designed, but they are not the only revival of old fashion. The apron has been making strenuous efforts to come in again for a long time. Quaint little silk affairs are now being worn in the afternoon when needlework is being done, and most lovely aprons are being worn in the evening with demi-toilettes.

—EVENING APRONS.

These evening aprons, though much larger than the afternoon aprons, are entirely for ornament, and are made in soft-coloured crepe de Chine, tulle, or chiffon velvet. For a simple white chiffon frock a long apron of pale pink crepe de Chine was made. There was a high pointed bib gathered into a narrow waist-band and a vrey full skirt which reached almost to the hem of the white frock. Black velvet bebe ribbon came all round the apron with a little flat bow at the top of the bib. It looked most charming and turned the somewhat ordinary white frock into a strikingly beautiful one.

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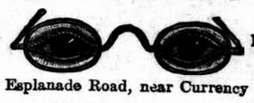
EST.  1890

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